The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1903. NO. 36

LOCAL NOTES.

—Give thanks.

—B. O'Connor & Sons have men's and boys' leather boots at cost.

—Try our maple syrup or rock candy drips. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—A bargain in men's, women's and children's underwear at O'Connor's.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday afternoon.

—A full line of men's, women's and children's underwear at Wright & Dell's.

—Union Thanksgiving services in the Presbyterian church this evening at 7.15 o'clock.

—L. E. Himes, a Pittsburg division fireman, is visiting his wife and other friends in Mapleton.

—Remember we have the largest and finest assortment of groceries in town. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Orb Stroup, of Burnham, is visiting friends in Mapleton and devoting a part of the time to hunting.

—Fresh stock of cranberries, seedless raisins, currents, prunes, apricots and peaches at O'Connor's.

—B. F. Baker and wife are visiting among relatives and friends in Clear Ridge, Fulton county.

—Bruce Yocum is spending this week with a party of hunters in the barrens of Trough Creeek valley.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard, of Huntingdon, spent Friday with friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—George W. Yocum and wife, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors at the home of S. B. Niece's family.

—Mr. James W. Henderson was summoned to Tyrone last week on account of the serious illness of her brother, Harry M. Dry.

—Charles C. Foster, Frank Yetter, Loyd F. Baker and S. B. Neice are those from this place who have been drawn as jurors for the December term of court.

—George Hohman and wife, (nee Alda Parker) have commenced housekeeping in Huntingdon, occupying a suite of rooms on the northwest corner of the Diamond.

—After January 1 it is announced that special apprentices in the Pennsylvania railroad shops will be required to serve four years' apprenticeship instead of three.

—Mount Union expects to vote at the coming February election upon the question of bonding the town for the purpose of building a municipial electric light plant.

—David Shore has been confined to his home during the past week, threatened with an attack of pneumonia. This morning his condition is somewhat improved.

—For sick headache try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets; they will ward off the attack if taken in time. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton Cassville.

—John A. Magee, ex-congressman and editor of the *Perry County Democrat*, died at his home in New Bloomfield last Wednesday, aged 71 years. He served in the forty-third congress.

—R. C. Fields has had the appearance of his residence improved by a liberal coat of paint. E. E. McCarl, our local painter, wielded the brush and the job is a very creditable one.

—Isaac Miller and family on Monday returned to their home at Kipple after a visit of several days among friends in Union township. Mr. Miller succeeded in killing a fine wild turkey while in this section.

—J. G. Gillam has had his Main street residence and store room and his two Gayton street dwellings treated to a fresh coat of paint. The work was done by G. W. Bunn, of Huntingdon, and is a first class job.

—Jesse Boring last Thursday moved from Union township to the property on Reservoir street which he recently purchased from W. H. Mounts. The same day Isaac Quarry moved from Cass township to Mrs Jane McConahy's house on Grant street.

—Rev. H. W. Koehler, the pastor of the Presbyterian church, has arranged a series of evangelistic services to begin next Monday, November 30th, and continue every evening at 7.15 o'clock, (except Sunday) for two weeks. Sabbath services will be held at 10.30 a. m. Every effort will be put forth to make these meetings interesting as well as instructive. Everyone is cordially invited to be present at these services.

—We have another car load of feed and oats. Corn and oats chop, $1.25; pure corn chop, $1.45; Quaker dairy feed, $1.25; corn, oats and barley, $1.40. Remember we give you full 100 lbs. to the sack, and not afraid to quote prices. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—It is stated that Lock Haven is to have another big brick plant in the near future. Options, it is said, have been taken on a bed of fine strata within a short distance of the city by capitalists outside of Lock Haven, who propose to erect the plant.—*The Philipsburg Daily Journal.*

—George White, a young son D. P. White, of Smith valley, went out hunting Tuesday morning and had only gone a short distance from home when he came onto a flock of turkeys. He fired into the flock, killing two turkeys at the one shot. One weighed nine and one-half pounds and the other twelve and one-half pounds.

—W. H. Mounts last Thursday moved his family from Mapleton to Mount Union. Mr. Mounts has been a resident of this town for a quarter of a century and was in every respect a first-class citizen. As a mechanic he has no superiors and few equals. We are sorry to note his leaving and wish him and his family a pleasant sojourn in their new home.

—Motive power officials of the Pennsylvania system are interested in a test now being made with the use of heavy engines for the freight service. It is said that so far the smaller machines have shown the better service, and should a continuation of a test prove the efficacy of the small engines it would not be surprising if the Pennsylvania adopted this style of motive power. The engineers say the larger machines are more difficult to handle and also more susceptible to leakage and breaks than the smaller type.

—John R. Robley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robley, of Mapleton, who is employed as clerk in the freight office at Mount Union, was last Wednesday evening united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bennett, of Mount Union. The ceremony was preformed by Rev. M. L. Smith at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Martha Showalter, in Huntingdon. Mr. Robley is an industrious young man of good habits and his bride is one of Mount Union's accomplished young ladies, fitted in every way for the new position in life. They will reside in Mount Union.

—Pittsburg *Post:* After being continually forced to replace brass oil cups on the engines, H. T. hindman, master mechanic of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway at DuBois, thought to try a wrought iron cup of the same pattern. Accordingly, to carry out his idea, he had moulds made to fit one of the giant presses in the shops at DuBois and made a few of the wrought iron cups for trial. These proved so satisfactory that almost all the engines have been equipped with the iron cups. One of the master mechanics of the Pennsylvania railroad happened to notice the cup one day, and now the wrought iron cups are being placed on the Pennsylvania system engines. The cup feeds automatically when the engine is running and closes when the parts are stationary.

—Thirty Italian laborers were roasted alive and as many more were fatally or painfully burned in the burning of a shanty at the site of the Pennsylvania railroad improvements, three-fourths of a mile west of Lilly at an early hour Saturday morning. The men were employed by Contractors McMenamin & Sims and were engaged in laying out a fourth track between Lilly and Portage. There were 500 men, all Italians, at work on the job and in the destroyed shanty 125 of them were quartered. The fire broke out at 1.50 o'clock and the rudely constructed building burned like tinder. Many were suffocated and burned in their bunks and others traded their lives for their hoarded treasures. The books containing the names of the men occupying the shanty were destroyed, leaving no way of learning the names of the unfortunates who perished.

Lincoln School Report.

Following is the report of Lincoln school for second month ending November 20, 1903: Whole No. enrolled, males 10, females 11, total 21; average attendance, males 8, females 9, total 17; per cent. of attendance, males 83, females 85, total 84. Those who missed no time during the month are Edna Querry, Odessa Dell, Estella Dell, Florence Dell, George Morgan, Frank Dell, Harper Dell, Chester Querry. Visitors, 4 Blanche V. Querry, teacher.

Solomon S. Taylor

S. S. Taylor died at his home in Union township, just south of Mapleton borough limits at 3 o'clock, Friday morning, November 20, 1903, of pneumonia.

Mr. Taylor was born in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, March 9, 1842, hence was aged 61 years, 8 months and 11 days. In October, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah B. Griffin, who died August 15, 1877. To this union were born four daughters and one son, of whom three daughters survive. One daughter, Nannie G., died October 23, 1871, and the son, William, died October 11, 1877. The surviving children are Mrs. Elizabeth Bollinger, Mrs. Maud Barkley, and Mrs. Cora Shimer, all of McKees Rocks, Allegheny county. January 26, 1882, Mr. Taylor again married, his second wife being Miss Nancy J. Showalter, who died April 21, 1900. To them one daughter, Lydia, was born. She intermarried with Thomas Sherman and died May 31, 1900. Mr. Taylor is also survived by one sister, —Mrs. Elizabeth Cornelius, of Davis, West Virginia,—three half sisters,—Rachel Taylor, of Hustontown, Fulton county, Mrs. Maggie Eade and Mrs. Martha Brown, of Maddensville,—and two half brothers,—George W., of Clear Ridge, Fulton county and William J. Taylor, of Brule, Nebraska.

August 7, 1861, when but 19 years of age, Mr. Taylor enlisted in the service of his country as a private in Co. B, 147 Regt. P. V. and served until December 28, 1863, when he re-enlisted in Co. B, 147 Regt., P. V. I., serving until honorably discharged July 5, 1865.

Since the war nearly all of Mr. Taylor's life was spent in and about Mapleton. A few years ago he moved to the western part of the state but did not remain long. Since the death of his second wife he would at times go to McKees Rocks to be with his children but notwithstanding they did everything for his happiness and comfort that filial affection could suggest he preferred to be among the scenes of former days and always maintained a home at Mapleton. He was a voluminous reader and a close student and could converse intelligently on many subjects. He was a man of positive convictions and had gathered about him a large circle of friends. For many years he had been a member of the Presbyterian church at this place.

The remains were interred Sunday afternoon in Mountain View cemetery, services conducted by his pastor, Rev. H. W. Koehler, being held in the Presbyterian church at 2.30 o'clock.

Abram Bennett.

Abram Bennett died at his home in this place at twelve minutes past midnight Tuesday, November 24, 1903, the result of paralysis with which he had been stricken less than twenty-four hours before. Mr. Bennnett was a native of Cumberland county and was aged 70 years.

Deceased was a veteran of the civil war, having served two enlistments in Co. I, 9th Penna. Veteran Cavalry. About three years ago the family moved from Orbisonia to Mapleton where they have since resided. During his residence here his heath was poor and he seldom left his home. His wife and three children —one son and two daughters—survive him. The children are Mrs. Howard Baker, Samuel and Hattie, all of Mapleton.

The funeral will leave Mapleton on Seashore express Thursday morning and go to Orbisonia where services will be held at 2 o'clock after which interment will be made in the cemetery at that place.

Stepped Against a Hot Stove.

A child of Mrs. Geo. T. Benson, when getting his usual Saturday night bath, stepped back against a hot stove which burned him severely. The child was in great agony and his mother could do nothing to pacify him. Remembering that she had a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house, she thought she would try it. In less than half an hour after applying it the child was quiet and asleep, and in less than two weeks was well. Mrs. Benson is a well known resident of Kellar, Va. Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and especially valuable for burns, cuts, bruises, and sprains. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Serious Shooting Accident.

Mrs. Mary McDonald, aged 41 years and residing at 1214 Tenth street, is at the hospital as the result of a shooting accident at her home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. William Jones, of Glassport, near Pittsburg, is engaged to Mrs. McDonald's daughter, Miss Pearl, and was at the house to arrange for their wedding, to take place in the spring. He was in the parlor and was handling a 22-calibre revolver when Mrs. McDonald entered and asked him to put it away. Jones replied that it wasn't loaded and snapped it several times at the floor. He then pointed it at Mrs. McDonald, who had turned around, and pulled the trigger. It exploded and the ball entered the woman's back below the left clavicle and lodged some place in that vicinity She was taken to the hospital and an examination failed to locate the bullet.

Jones gave himself up to the police, and told practically the same story of the shooting as Mrs. McDonald. Mrs. McDonald stated that the shooting was accidental, and at her request Jones was released from custody. Thursday's *Altoona Tribune.*

From late reports we learn that Mrs. McDonald is getting along nicely despite the fact that the bullet has not yet been removed. Mrs. McDonald formerly resided in Mapleton and she and her daughter had only returned home Saturday after visiting among friends here for several days.

A Runaway Bicycle,

Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer unyielding to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured. It's just as good for Burns, Scalds, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c, at B O'Connor and Sons' store.

A Vacant Desk at Curtain

Death, that foul despoiler of our homes and happiness, entered our school and took from our midst one of our brightest and most interesting scholars, Miss Nettie Stever. Nettie was only six years of age, yet she could read intelligently in the First reader. We can hear, in imagination, her reading about the blossoms,—"blothems" as she would lispingly say. Her death, which was caused by membranous croup, has cast a gloom over the school and the whole community as well.

As a pupil she was all that could be desired, for she was both obedient and diligent, and always came to the recitation with her face beaming with life and interest. As a playmate she was kind and considerate always joining heartily in whatever game the children were playing. In her home, she was the center of the affections of not only the parents but the brother and sister as well. She was the baby, and as such her every wish was gratified. We had the pleasure of spending an evening in her home during the present fall, and shall never forget her singing and playing "Little Fairy."

To her parents, Mrs. Ida L. and Mr. A. P. Stever, we extend our sympathy, for we too as a parent know what it is to bury a dear child.

To the brother, Milton, and the sisters, Miss Edith and Mrs. Scott Drake, we would say, that while you sadly miss your little sister, you know of a truth where she now is, for did not the Master say, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We trust these few thoughts, given in a feeble way, may be a comfort and solace to all the bereaved as they have been to the writer, who sadly misses her in school.

C. H. Drake, teacher.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1904 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1904 is now ready. It will be mailed to any address for 30 cents. It is surprising how such an elegant, costly book can be sent prepaid so cheaply. No family or person is prepared to study the heavens, or the storms and weather in 1904, without this wonderful Hicks Almanac and Prof. Hicks splendid paper, WORD AND WORKS. Both are sent for only ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. WORD AND WORKS is among the best American Magazines. Like the Hicks Almanac, it is too well known to need further commendation. Few men have labored more faithfully for the public good or found a warmer place in the hearts of the people. Send orders to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING Co., 2201 Locust St., St Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Winter Excursion Route Book.

In pursuance of its annual custom, the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued an attractive and comprehensive book descriptive of the leading Winter resorts of the East and South, and giving the rates and various routes and combinations of routes of travel. Like all the publications of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, this "Winter Excursion Book" is a model of typographical and pictorial work. It is bound in a handsome and artistic cover in colors, and contains much valuable information for Winter tourists and travelers in general. It can be had free of charge at the principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or will be sent postpaid upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

11-25-1t

Disastrous Wreck.

Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by B. O'Connor and Sons'. Price 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery.

An adjourned meeting of Huntingdon Presbytery was held in Tyrone on Tuesday afternoon, November 17th. Rev. G. T. Gunter was received into the Presbytery and arrangements made for his installation as pastor of the Tyrone church on December 1. The change of Rev. Walter K. Harnish from the Lower Tuscarora church to the pastorate of churches in the Lamont district was approved, as was the application of the Rev. W. G. Finney to be transferred from the Orbisonia and Shirleysburg churches to the Shade Gap church. It was determined to hold the spring meeting of the Presbytery in Tyrone on the second Tuesday of April next.—*Globe.*

Not a Sick Day Since.

"I was taken severely sick with kidney trouble. I tried all sorts of medicines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bitters and determined to try that. After taking a few doses I felt relieved, and soon thereafter was entirely cured, and have not seen a sick day since. Neighbors of mine have been cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney troubles and General Debility." This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C., writes. Only 50c, at B. O'Connor and Sons' store.

REDUCED RATES TO WILKESBARRE

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

For the benifit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Wilkesbarre, December 8 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Wilkesbarre from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, December 7 to 10, good to return until December 12, inclusive, at *reduced rates* (minimum rate, 25 cents).

11-25-2t

The Best Remedy for Croup.

From the Atchison, Kan., Daily Globe.

This is the season when the woman who knows the best remedies for croup is in demand in every neighborhood. One of the most terrible things in the world is to be awakened in the middle of the night by a whoop from one of the children. The croup remedies are almost as sure to be lost, in case of croup, as a revolver is sure to be lost in case of burglars. There used to be an old-fashioned remedy for croup, known as hive syrup and tolu, but some modern mothers say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better, and does not cost so much. It causes the patient to "throw up the phlegm" quicker, and gives relief in a shorter time. Give this remedy as soon as the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

GAMBLING IN DYING MEN

Saloonkeepers in Bayonne Take Policies on Healthy Customers.

BIG PROFIT FROM THE DEAD

Many Deaths Reveal Insurance Speculation — Story That One Saloonkeeper Cleared $18,000 by Insuring Men Who Soon Died — Revelations Show That They Hold Policies by Wholesale.

Bayonne, N. J.—Wholesale and systematic betting on the deaths of healthy young men is being carried on by saloonkeepers in this city, through the medium of insurance policies issued on their lives, though frequently these policies are taken out without the knowledge of the insured. The saloonkeepers pay the premiums, and when the young man dies they try to collect the amounts represented on the face of the policies.

This condition of affairs has become public property through the death of Richard Galvin, an inoffensive young fellow, who after displaying $15 in a saloon on Avenue E, received a fractured skull. He was kept in the saloon over Sunday, and then returned home with empty pockets to die. It now turns out that another saloonkeeper had a policy on the life of Galvin for $350, which only a month or two before his death the young man bitterly repudiated.

According to the murdered man's folks this man and Galvin were bitter enemies. Somebody told Galvin in the summer that this saloonkeeper was paying insurance premiums on his life, and he flew into a frenzy of rage, vowing that he had never consented to the issue of such a policy, had never been examined for it, and that he'd kill the man who was paying out good money in anticipation of his death.

Last August a young man named Michael Connors, who frequently mingled with the same sort of company that Galvin did, was found dead beside a lonely plank walk leading from the coal docks at Port Johnson to the tough saloons in the neighborhood of Avenue E. His face was battered and his skull was injured. It was decided that alcoholism, a weak heart and a fall, or any one of the three, had killed him.

A few days after the funeral the man's brother learned that a certain saloonkeeper held an insurance policy on Connors' life and was trying to collect the proceeds. The brother thought he had good reason to know that no such policy had been issued with the consent of the insured, and he went over to the main office of the insurance company, in Newark, and denounced the policy as fraudulent. The money has never been paid, and no suit has been brought for its recovery.

A year or so ago the same company noticed that a large number of insurance policies were being offered for collection by still another Bayonne saloonkeeper. At the same time an anonymous letter informed the company that these policies were of the "speculative" kind bought up by saloonkeepers, and alleged that they were obtained by questionable means.

It is now said that not one or two, but possibly a score of young men on whose lives Bayonne saloonkeepers held insurance policies have died within the last year or so under circumstances considered suspicious.

According to one of their number a saloonkeeper, who died six months ago, held policies on nearly 100 frequenters of his saloon, and had cleared more than $18,000 when his own end came. He is credited with having often said that the opportunity to insure habitues of his saloon was the real thing that kept him in the liquor business.

A curious feature of most of these insurance policies is that they have been on the lives of young and apparently healthy men. Galvin was thirty years old. Connors was twenty-five.

The brother of a man whose "speculative" insurance policy was repudiated after death said this:

"I don't know how it's worked, but there are hundreds of insurance policies out on young fellows in this town without their knowing anything about it. If they get to hear about the thing it is all through gossip. Most of these policies are on the lives of young fellows who are often in saloons, and they are mostly held by saloonkeepers. There's also a regular trade in them—I mean buying and selling them.

"After the policies are taken out, the holders make it their business to see that the fellows are kept pretty full of rum all the time. Then they disintegrate, so to speak, pretty quickly. Besides that there are always the chances of something happening to a drunken man. Whether it is ever made worth anybody's while to help 'em to happen I don't know. Recently, after hearing of one or two deaths, I have begun to wonder whether it is. But then, the amount is so small."

Maniac's Frightful Deed.

The police on breaking into the home of Gus Olsen, an employe of a rolling mill at Laramie, Wyo., found a frightful state of affairs. Olsen and one child were dead and his wife and two other children were dying. During the night Olsen, becoming insane, crushed the skulls of his family with an axe and then shot himself twice with a revolver and once with a shotgun.

Denver Priest Shot.

The Rev. Felix M. Lepore, pastor of the Mount Carmel Catholic Church at Denver, Col., was found in his church shot. He was dying from a gunshot wound when his plight was discovered.

PANAMA REJECTS OFFER

Isthmians Offered Concessions by Parent Government.

Threats and Promises of the Colombian Commissioners Unheeded by the Junta's Representatives.

Colon, Colombia. — The Panamese commission, composed of Senors Arias, Morales and Arosemena, which left Panama to meet the peace commission from the Department of Bolivar, held a short conference with the Colombians aboard the Mayflower.

The Colombians asked the Isthmians if they would return to the Republic of Colombia, assuring to them concessions and considerations in the passage of the canal treaty. The Panamese replied that they would not return to the Republic of Colombia, and that the assurances came too late, as Panama's position was so advantageous and strong that they could see no reason for changing their attitude.

Both the Governor and the Commissioners are without credentials or direct instructions from the Colombian government. It is further learned that the Commissioners did not represent themselves to the members of the junta as Bogotan Commissioners, but spoke in their capacity as citizens of the State of Bolivar.

In the course of the conference Nicanor Insignares, a brother of the Governor of the State of Bolivar, who was the spokesman of the Colombians, made a strong appeal to the Isthmians not to disrupt the Republic of Colombia, and added the solemn assurance that Colombia would grant all the rights demanded by the Isthmians and eventually carry out their project of building the canal.

Replying to Senor Insignares, Tomas Arias, representing the junta, said that the Bogota Government and the Colombians generally did not appear to grasp the actual conditions on the isthmus. The revolution, Senor Arias said, was born absolutely of the unanimous desire of the entire people of Panama and was irrevocable. It was the act of a now independent government already thoroughly organized and formally recognized by the United States Government in receiving its representative, Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, as well as by the Governments of France and Italy. Senor Arias then read telegrams which he had sent to General Salazar, former Governor of the Department of Panama and now Governor of Cauca, one of the United States of Colombia, containing statements to the same effect. Continuing Senor Arias said:

"Colombia will always find in this country the most sincere brotherly feeling. The political ties binding the isthmus to Colombia have been broken, but the fault is not that of the isthmus. The ties of affection, however, never can be broken."

Senor Insignares, in answer, expressed his deep sorrow at finding that the hopes of reconciliation were impossible of realization. He declared that all the people of Colombia would unite in an effort to enforce the rights of the republic on the Isthmus of Panama, even at the cost of great sacrifices.

Senors Arosemena and Morales then made addresses in which they expressed views similar to those enunciated by Senor Arias.

The threat of Senor Insignares that the Republic of Colombia would enforce its alleged rights in isthmian territory did not cause apprehension to the Panamese Commissioners, who gave to it no serious consideration.

CONGRESS GETS CUBAN BUDGET.

Income For Fiscal Year of 1904 Placed a $18,895,500.

Havana, Cuba.—President Palma transmitted to Congress the budget for the fiscal year of 1904. The income for the year is estimated at $18,899,500 and the expenses at $17,924,000. The principal items of income estimated are: Customs, $14,746,500; interior taxes, $610,000; postal and telegraph, $500,000. The largest item of expense is that for the Interior Department, which includes military, charities and other services, the estimates for which approximate $4,980,000. The cost of public instruction, much of which, including expenditures for university and technical education, is still paid by the General Government, is estimated at $3,751,000. Public works, inclusive of new roads and bridges, are estimated to cost $3,032,000. Other items of expense include the monthly charge for interest payments on the projected loan of $35,000,000, and also the expense of collecting the taxes for which the loan law provides.

The President says the expenses of the Customs Department are only five and one-fourth per cent. of what it collects. He points out that the imports last year amounted to $4,400,000 more than the previous year, while the exports exceeded those of the year before by $24,000,000. President Palma urges the need of more and better coastguard boats.

NEW LAW URGED.

A Bill Aimed Against Get Rich Quick Insurance Companies.

Washington, D. C. — A bill introduced by Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, applies the Anti-Lottery law to matter sent through the mails by get-rich-quick insurance companies. It denies the use of the mails to companies which are not authorized to do business by the certificate of the insurance commissioner of some State.

The passage of this legislation is urged by the national convention of State Insurance Commissioners.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "AFTERWARD."

The Rev. J. H. Lockwood, Formerly of the Connecticut Legislature, Declares That the Whole Enigma of Life is Solved at Once When You Hold the Keyword.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. J. H. Lockwood, pastor of the Naugatuck (Conn.) M. E. Church, preached Sunday morning in Grace M. E. Church in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John E. Adams. Mr. Lockwood is well and favorably known in Brooklyn and on Long Island, where he has held several pastorates. He was born and educated in Brooklyn and studied law before he entered the ministry. He had the distinction of being last year the only clerical member of the Connecticut Legislature. He took for the subject of his sermon, "Afterward." His text was from Hebrews, xii:2: "Now no chastening, but the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." Mr. Lockwood said:

Let us consider the single word "Afterward" as our text. If you grasp that word and its rich content of comfort you will have caught the whole message of the sermon, and you will possess a most valuable solvent for life's perplexing, and often distressing, problems.

Human life is a mysterious enigma that has successfully baffled the efforts persistently made by the profoundest thinkers of our race for its solution. "What is life?" is the still puzzling question of questions. As the biologists and their fellow scientists have not succeeded in telling us just what that elusive thing we call physical life is, neither have poets, prophets, philosophers, nor even philanthropists been able to tell us adequately what real life is.

Here is this strange thing we call life, with its many and varied phenomena, and the more profoundly and comprehensively we study it the more confused it leaves us. There are experiences positively joyous and experiences positively painful, and there are experiences partially joyous and partially painful, and we look at this great mass of life's complex data and are quite baffled to know the meaning of it all. Still, with our hearts, as well as with our heads, we ask again the irrepressible interrogative, "What is life?"

Are we, indeed, only a lot of animals—high class animals, to be sure, but only animals, nevertheless, sprung from the primeval mud and risen to our present intellectual and moral exaltation and glory by painful step and slow, only to be plowed under shortly in the great cosmis agriculture to serve as soil for some future crop, a little finer grained than we? From mud to mud—that is the program of evolution. Or, on the other hand, is it some splendid, sweeping plan which we are in, working out for us, the immortal participants, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory that shall thrill the soul forever? Have we been but blind and stupid workers at the loom of time, weaving an imaginary fabric that really had no existence, even as "one that beateth the air," or are we actually engaged in some real work of marvelous design, whose pattern we see not clearly and in all its comprehensive details, but which our Master Workman knoweth well?

Let us look at the three proffered explanations of life. First, there is the doleful and distressing answer of philosophic pessimism which assures us that things are surely growing worse all the time, the world is rolling down hill and there are no brakes that can be applied. The world now is better than it will ever be hereafter. If you like that view, accept it. No, we must not say it so. Not, do you like it, but is it true? That is the way to put it: for, pleasant or repugnant, we must accept what is true. But this view cannot possibly be true unless the proposition on which it is based is also true, the proposition of the fool who said in his heart, "There is no God."

And in the second place we have the answer of philosophic optimism, which asserts that things are steadily getting better; that, whereas life to-day is far better than it was 1000 or 10,000 years ago, it will be far better 1000 or 10,000 years hence. But this prevalent theory is scarcely any improvement on the other, except to the superficial thinker, for it makes no provision for the perpetuation of personality. Where will you and I be when those far off improvements of our race arrive? This materialistic philosophy offers us of the present no immortality, and hence no opportunity for the adjustment of life's present glaring injustices. I am glad to believe that the race that shall be resident here 1000 years from now will be a better race. But I would like to be in existence somewhere, too, when the better day dawns. And even if I could rise to the superb unselfishness like unto that which poets sometimes sing when, temporarily, they happen to be in just that mood, and could say I was content to live and die and cease to exist here or anywhere else if only, as a result of my having lived a while, future generations might be lifted a little higher; still, one must feel that that pretty and, after all, rather morbidly sentimental scheme does not satisfy the imperative demands of our souls that wrongs shall be adequately righted, that innocent sufferers shall be compensated and that outraged helplessness shall be avenged.

Now comes Christianity, with its ample answer. It admits all the facts, the apparent injustices of the present, the prosperity of the unrighteous, the triumphing of the wicked, and, on the other hand, the suffering and the seeming defeats of God's heroes and saints in the fierce, hot contest of life; and then it speaks one blessed word, "Afterward!" and we can be patient.

After we have heard that divine word we can see the wicked spread himself like a green bay tree, and still we "rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him, and we refuse to fret ourselves because of him who prospereth in his ways, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass."

The whole puzzling enigma of life is solved at once when you hold the keyword, and that word is the single word of the text, "Afterward!"

That is to say, you can get no satisfactory explanation of this strange and somewhat feverish thing we call life, unless you think of what is to follow. A noted American orator, in a famous sentence of his, has told us that we have no lamp with which to guide our feet in the future except the experience of the past. He contended, and rightly, too, that we cannot properly estimate the future unless we base our judgment on the experience of the past. Now we may go on and supplement Patrick Henry's familiar dictum by saying that we have no lamp to reveal the meaning of the present, except the light of the future. "Afterward" is the word that explains the mysterious disciplinings and chastenings of the present. If you will grasp that word with firm, athletic grip, it will settle for you all these difficult problems that so frequently confront your soul and disturb your heart.

When you come to some terrific experience in life that all but shatters the very foundations of faith—when your soul falls stricken and wounded on life's cruel battlefield—a thousand arrows of temptation piercing the spirit and many a sword of sorrow thrust through the heart—so that all you can do is to cry in agony and terror, "My God, my God, hast Thou forsaken me?" Then above the tumult of grief and the roar of the black billows, may God send some ministering angel of memory to whisper with soothing voice this one word, "afterward;" and the soft, sweet beauty of it shall solace your aching heart and the peace of God shall once more flood your soul.

If you look at the lives of the great and real heroes of our race you will find they gained mighty power from the inspiration of the future. They kept one eye on the "afterward." Moses "had respect unto the recompense of the reward." Paul could calmly lay that wonderful head of his on the block and pour out his life on the high altar of martyrdom because of the power of the "afterward" in his soul. Even Jesus "endured the cross and despised the shame for the joy that was set before Him." And, my brethren, if we run with patience the race that is set before us, we must keep looking forward, looking unto Jesus, the Captain of our salvation, who was made perfect through suffering. This seems to be the divine order—first the dark, then the light; first the cross, then the crown. And that cross is temporary, the crown is eternal.

The late Dr. Maltbie Babcock said, somewhat ingeniously, but very helpfully, that if you take the sharp, severe word, "discipline," and discard the final "e," which is of little or no value, anyway, and substitute a final "g," you have the tender and gentle word "discipling." That is really what the present chastenings mean—you are being made a disciple—you are taking Christ's yoke upon you and learning of Him as He has invited you to do. You are entering into the fellowship of His sufferings. But, "beloved, if we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him—afterward!"

After all, how blank and dull, and sadly monotonous life would be without its crises of pain. The problem of pain—how it has vexed us and how pain has pained us, and yet how it has enriched us! As many a spice plant gives forth its most fragrant perfume only when bruised and crushed, so a human heart does its best for other human hearts after some softening grief has visited it. Martineau said: "A world without a contingency or an agony could have no hero and no saint. There is no epic of the certainties and no lyric without the surprise of sorrow and the sigh of fear. Whatever touches and ennobles us in the lives and voices of the past is a divine birth from human doubt and pain."

The sculptors have a maxim to the effect that "all that is not statue must be hewn away." At first our lives are like a rough and quite meaningless block of marble, with many a too sharp angle and many a blemish. And as Michael Angelo said of the stone thrown on the rubbish heap: "I see an angel there and I must get him out," so God sees the best there is in you and He is determined to bring it out, even if He must needs use chisel and mallet. And now the blows are struck, the chisel cuts deep, the chips fly. "The more the marble wastes the more the statue grows." Thus continues the divine sculptor His work and labor of love, until there stands forth, afterward, a glorious soul of majestic dimensions and Christlike beauty.

"'Tis the Master who holds the chisel,
and day by day
He is chipping whatever environs the form
away,
That under His skilful cutting the form
may be
Wrought silently out into beauty, of such
degree
Of faultless and full perfection, that angel
eyes
Shall gaze on the finished product with
new surprise,
That even His matchless patience could
grave His own
Features upon such fractured and stubborn
stone."

There is, unfortunately, another side to this proposition. For the wicked as well as for the righteous there is an "afterward." Over that melancholy scene I would gladly draw the curtain of complete silence. I would fain hold my peace and speak not at all of the wretched sequel which in the very nature of things must be theirs who hurl defiance at God's benevolent laws for the souls of men.

Just as the tears of the righteous now shall afterward be transmuted into eternal gems, sparkling forever in the light of heaven, so the very gems of the wicked, the tawdry tinsel and trinkets and toys that now seem so bright and attractive, will be found, afterward, to be but the perishable accessories of a mad nightmare of revelry and rioting. The empty, idle fallacies with which they sported here, killing time and killing souls, shall afterward become whips that lash them forever, scorpions whose sting is eternal, tears that are never wiped away, but which unceasingly scald and scarify the soul like biting acids eating the heart forever.

For the devil's dupe the inevitable order is just that—now a little temporary pleasure, just enough to bait the soul successfully; and afterward, desolation and anguish indescribable.

So, to sum it all up—what kind of an afterward are you going to have? That depends on what kind of a present you are having. Would you not prefer to suffer afflictions with God's people and afterward have glory unspeakable than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, and afterward suffer the inevitable aftermath of despair? Say "yes" to that proposition, and I will say "Amen."

Our Part Essential.

God has a place for each one of us, and a work for each one of us. God does not expect us to fill more than our own place, or to do more than our own work; but each one of us is important in his or her own sphere. All the offerings of the wealthy in the courts of the temple of Jerusalem were well in their time and amount. But the poor widow, who had only her two mites, should not have felt that her gift was unimportant. It seemed as if Jesus sat watching and waiting for that little offering; and the story of her doing her part has been told the world over in the centuries since then, as a lesson and as an inspiration. Even though our part is but a little one, God, as it were, watches and waits for that.—Sunday School Times.

The Larger Life.

I am quite clear that one of our worst failures is at the point where, having resolved like angels, we drop back into the old matter-of-fact life and do just what we did before, because we have always done it, and because everybody does it, and because our fathers and mothers did it, all of which may be the very reason why we should not do it. There is no station of life, and no place of one's home, where, if he want to enlarge his life in caring for people outside himself, he may not start on a career of enlargement which shall extend indefinitely. And we shall find the answer to our question to be that the man who enters upon infinite purposes lives the infinite life. He enlarges his life by every experience of life.—Phillips Brooks.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 29.

Subject: David's Charge to Solomon, 1 Chron. xxviii., 1-10—Golden Text, Prov. iii., 5—Memory Verses, 9, 10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The assembly of princes (vs. 1-4). 1, 2. "And David assembled," etc. This refers to the persons whose names and offices are mentioned in the preceding chapter. An assembly convened consisting of the princes of tribes, captains and subordinate officers of the army, stewards of the royal household and nobles of the land. The nation was well represented, and the occasion was solemn and important. "Stood up." He was now very old and chiefly confined to his bed, and while he was addressing his son Solomon he continued on the bed, but when all the principal nobles of his kingdom came before him he received strength to arise and address them standing. "My brethren." Although David is their superior and speaks with dignity and authority, yet his spirit is humble and affectionate. "I had in mine heart." David had intended to build the temple, until God denied him the privilege and promised him a son who should build it. "To build an house." David had accomplished nearly all of his heart's desire as to his kingdom. He had found it small and left it great. He found it chaos, and left it finely organized. He found religion at a low ebb, and left it earnest, active, organized for work. But there was one great work on which he had set his heart which he could not accomplish, and that was the rearing of a temple worthy of the religion of the true God, and which should hold up the name of the true God before the nations, and make permanent in his own nation the principles and teachings of the divine religion.

3, 4. "A man of war." The wars of David were not carried on against God's will. In many cases they were expressly ordered by Jehovah, and often called the "wars of the Lord." In order to establish Israel in Canaan, wars and bloodshed could not be avoided. Yet this was not in harmony with the symbolism of peace and quiet which were to be embodied in the house of Jehovah. Hence it could not be done by David in his time. "David is not blamed for his great wars. They were necessary wars, not wars of aggression, but defensive wars, to keep the enemies of true religion from destroying the nation and the religion it represented; or they were executive wars for the necessary punishment and restraint of crime. 1. These wars took up his time, so that he could not do well the other task, for which his victories prepared the way. 2. They unfitted him for the best doing of the great work of peace. This required a different kind of ability and a different training. 3. It was fitting that the temple of the true God for all the world should be a temple of peace. It was intended to proclaim peace, to bring peace, to teach peace to individuals and to nations. Its victories were to be victories of peace; into it was to come the Prince of Peace, proclaiming "peace on earth, good will to men." "Chose me." See 1 Sam. 16:1-13. Notice the different steps mentioned here. David refers to the tribe, the family and the individual. One after another was set aside and at last he was chosen.

II. Solomon declared successor (vs. 5-8). 5, 6. "Many sons." See chap. 3:1-9. "Solomon." The meaning is "peaceful." He was so called because his reign was to be a peaceful one, and also because, being peculiarly associated in prophecy with David's greater Son in whom the throne of his kingdom should be established forever. He was to be a figure of that Messiah who is the Prince of Peace. "Upon the throne." Note the qualifications needed to successfully do God's work: 1. The presence and help of the Lord. 2. A perfect heart (v. 9). 3. Readiness and ability to do the Lord's work (v. 6). 4. Perfect obedience to God (v. 8). "Solomon . . . shall build." God had appointed Solomon to do this work, and nothing could encourage him more than a knowledge of this fact. "My son." A most precious promise to David that his son should receive a father's care from the Lord, and a most cheering message to offer to Solomon. "His father." What a wonderful promise is this! And yet this same promise is made to every one who will turn to God and serve Him faithfully. An earthly father is expected to (1) care for, (2) provide for, (3) protect, and (4) correct his children. God will do all of this for His children. All we have comes from God. He has watched over us during our entire lifetime, providing for us and protecting us from harm and danger. But the best of all is that He has promised to correct us. When we do wrong and go astray He follows us by (1) His Spirit, (2) by His providences, (3) by the entreaties of our friends, (4) by the prayers of Christians, and thus endeavors to win us back to the right way. We should learn to love, trust and obey Him in all things. Those who do this are saved from many difficulties.

7, 8. "Will establish." Added to His tender care should be the strength, power and authority of the Lord. There could be no nation greater than Israel, for God was their King. "For ever." This promise, so far as Solomon is concerned, is made conditional on his obedience. "Be constant." It is the constant, steady obedience that is pleasing to God. "To do," etc. There is no way to usefulness and success in doing God's work except by a careful obedience to His law. For that law will (1) show him what to do, (2) give him the qualities of mind and heart which bring success, and (3) enable him to work by example as well as precept. "May possess." The Lord designed and promised prosperity to Solomon, but it must not be expected on any other condition than obedience to the same laws of government that had fixed the standard for others. The fundamental principles must be observed, else all the structure would be lacking.

III. David's charge to Solomon (vs. 9, 10.) 9. "Know thou." Become thoroughly acquainted with God. "Of thy Father." God had been true to David and sustained and kept him for many years. "Serve Him," etc. We can serve God acceptably only as we have a perfect heart and a willing mind. "Cast thee off." The Lord is no respector of persons, and Solomon the king would have no favor shown him if he failed to obey the Lord. He would fare no better than the poorest subject in his kingdom. "Take heed now." Notice, 1. The anxiety of David for the moral and spiritual welfare of his son. David cared first for character, and next for circumstances. He believed that if the heart were right with God things would of themselves go right with men. 2. The willingness of Solomon to receive such counsels. How different was his spirit from that of Adonijah (1 Kings 1-5). Though young, high-spirited, of princely rank, and already anointed king, he bows to listen to his aged father. Lessons of reverence for age and respect to parents are to be drawn from this.

The manufacture of artificial camphor by electrolysis is now assured.

A THANKSGIVING REFLECTION.
I WOULDNT MIND BEING A TURKEY AT ALL, IN FACT IT WOULD SEEM VERY NICE; ADMIRED, ON A PLATE. BY THE PEOPLE WHO CALL. AND BE-SPRINKLED WITH DRESSING AND SPICE. THEY COULD COVER ME OVER WITH CRANBERRY SAUCE. THEY COULD STUFF ME WITH DRESSING AND HEAT ME; BUT I FEEL, THAT I NEVER SHOULD QUITE BEAR THE LOSS, IF THEY EER TOOK A NOTION TO EAT ME.
W. Livingston Larned.
LARNED

TEMPTING THINGS FOR THANKSGIVING

THOUGH custom has decreed that Thanksgiving shall be a day for the reunion of families and informal gatherings of immediate friends, there is no known reason why its observance should drift into any monotonous routine or rut, as it certainly has, writes Katherine E. Megee, in Collier's Weekly. Even the dinner, admittedly the event of the day, has become so impregnated with this sameness that the very children can tell off on their fingers the number of dishes and describe their contents before the meal itself is visible. These dishes may represent the housewife's most perfect culinary achievements and the acme of savoriness; but the surfeited palate, like the full soul, loathes even a honeycomb.

As all know, the most successful appetizer is the dish which comes in the shape of a surprise; and when the entire menu is a series of unexpected and palatable delights the effect

Clear Jelly with Mixed Fruits.

is most invigorating. To accomplish such an innovation does not necessarily incur elaborate and tiring preparations. The truth is the daintiest and most toothsome dishes are often of the simplest character. So the suggested change cannot be frowned down upon that ground at least.

The turkey with its accompanying sauces has become so inseparably connected with the very word "Thanksgiving" that bold, indeed, and wholly lacking in respect for the habits of his forefathers, must one be to so much as hint at a substitute. So, willingly according honor where honor is due, we will allow the time-reverenced fowl to hold his own. Not so with the other viands; no law, traditional or otherwise, governs our choice here—if one except the pumpkin pie, which we intend to ignore; and we may, if we desire, digress, for variety's sake, from the dishes of our grandmothers' day and introduce some modern savories without giving offense.

In view of this, a suggestive menu has been prepared. Though a departure from set lines, it is, withal, a sensible menu which requires no extraordinary culinary skill to prepare it, and may be served with ease by the one maid kept in most homes.

Creamed Oysters in the Deep Shell
Consomme
Olives Celery
Salmon Croquettes
Stewed Peas in Pastry Ramequins
Roast Turkey, Herb Stuffing
Individual Molds of Cranberry Jelly
Macaroni Tomato Sauce
Stuffed Potatoes
Winter Cymling Baked in the Shell
American Beauty Salad
Cheese Wafers
Chocolate Lemon Pie
Rose Charlotte
Bonbons Nuts
Coffee.

The success of the dinner will depend largely upon how it is served. The maid should be plainly and thoroughly instructed in her duties beforehand that there may be no awkward delays. If experience has proved that her memory goes astray, 'tis wiser to take Captain Cuttle's advice and "make a note on't," and place in a convenient spot in the pantry. There must be no undue haste; everything must be so carefully prearranged that anxiety finds no lodgment in the mind, least of all the face, of "my lady" who graces the table with her presence and enlivens the guests with her conversation.

After having arranged the menu, even down to the most minute detail, the table and its decoration come in for consideration. When the food is served from a side-table the decorations may, of course be on a much more extensive scale than when it is served at table. In the latter instance, good taste sanctions only a centrepiece of fruit or flowers. Otherwise the table will present an overloaded appearance.

Decorative linens in delicate tones of yellow, blue, pink, mauve and green done in some color which produces a pleasing contrast are the latest innovation in the way of doilies and centrepieces. Though not popular with those who argue that a dinner-table should be dressed only in white, the effect of this passing fancy is quite charming. A low glass bowl of yellow and pink chrysanthemums, standing on a square of buff linen embroidered in salmon pink, would certainly be a pleasing novelty for a Thanksgiving centrepiece.

Fresh fruit used for decorative purposes is always in good taste, and is peculiarly appropriate at this season. It also permits of much display of

Squash in the Shell.

artistic taste in its arrangement. In this instance, only home-grown fruit should be used, as that imported from the tropics would hardly be in keeping with "the day we celebrate." When fruit is used as the motif for the centrepiece, small wooden trays of grapes resting on a bed of autumn leaves should flank it on either side.

The housewife who delights in all things bizarre might draw upon her stock of winter vegetables for her

Rose Charlotte.

decorative scheme. One has no idea, until a trial is made, what a really beautiful centrepiece may be evolved from a basket of vegetables, selected with a view to their coloring. A large, loose head of cabbage, from which the heart has been removed, forms a pleasing receptacle for this novel bouquet. Or a pumpkin, of the long variety, may be cut lengthwise and one-half of it shaped into a shallow platter on which to arrange the vegetables.

Rose Charlotte—Soften one ounce of gelatine in cold water; boil slowly until dissolved in one pint of sweetened cream. Beat four eggs light; add to jelly mixture, stir well, take from fire, flavor with rose extract and pour over slices of sponge-cake. When cold cover with pink frosting.

American Beauty Salad—Soak one ounce of gelatine one-half hour in cold water to cover. Bring to a boil one slice of onion, a bay-leaf and one-half teaspoonful of celery seed in one pint of cold water. Add one-half cupful of rich stock, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, season with salt and pepper, add gelatine and strain. Half fill individual molds with cold cooked beet, turnip and potato cubes. Fill up with the jelly colored red with vegetable coloring. Garnish with green and serve with mayonnaise.

Stuffed Potatoes—Wash and wipe dry a sufficient number of fine potatoes, cut a small slice from one end, rub over with a greased paper and bake one hour. When done carefully scoop out the inside; put through a potato ricer, season with salt, pepper and cream; then add one ounce of grated cheese for every four potatoes. Fill the shells with the mixture, heaping up well; return to the oven and brown.

Winter Cymling (Squash) in the Shell—Select a well-shaped cymling, cut a thick slice from the stem end and scoop out seeds and fibre. Fill up with forcemeat and bread-crumbs highly seasoned. Stand in a shallow baking-pan in a larger pan of boiling water. Bake four or five hours. Garnish with fried sausages.

Chocolate-Lemon Pie—Bake two crusts; into one put a rich lemon filling; next put on the other crust, right side up, and fill with a mixture made by cooking until thick and creamy, one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar, five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, and vanilla extract to flavor. Cover with white and chocolate meringue.

The Turkey's Soliloquy.

"I've a good notion to tackle that egg, but I don't like to assume the responsibility for what I may hatch out."

Thanksgiving Decorations.

As a pumpkin belongs pre-eminently to the Thanksgiving dinner, it may also be made an integral part of its decoration as well. Much care should be expended in choosing a pumpkin of good color. The top removed and pumpkin "scooped," it can then be filled, as the horn was filled, with all the fruits of the season, grapes, apples, oranges, pears, the nuts lying on the table. A rare opportunity is here presented for making some exquisite combinations in color, the different colored grapes being made to harmonize and to blend with the color of the pumpkin itself. Then, again, the grapes and other fruits drooping and falling over the sides of the pumpkin add enormously to the general effect by their grace and their color and their beautiful forms. Some of these, again, should lie on the table.

When a hostess wants to use her fruits in another way, the pumpkin may be filled with chrysanthemums, the fruits being arranged at either end of the table. Here again an opportunity is afforded for exquisite combinations in color. The chrysanthemums should be of gold and red and brown, all blending with the color of the pumpkin. Some grapes may also be used with the chrysanthemums. When flowers are used in this way, they can not only fill the pumpkin-shell, but lie on the table, bounty being permissible at Thanksgiving even in flowers. The leaves of the blackberry-vine should then be run from the pumpkin to the edge of the table-cloth.—Harper's Bazar.

Carving the Turk.

The man behind the carving knife
Is coming to the fore;
He's sharpening the trusty blade
Oft used in days of yore.
And when it gets the razor edge
Required to do the work,
He'll proudly wave it in the air
And shout "Bring on your turk!"

When from the oven comes the bird,
So nicely stuffed and browned,
He like a hero true will pose
And proudly look around.
Upon each face about the board
He'll see a wistful smirk,
And then with an important air
He'll start to carve the turk.

But though the carving knife is keen,
It often disappoints,
For there is trouble right away
In getting at the joints.
The carver makes a savage jab,
Then gives the fork a perk,
And on some fair one's lap descends
A section of that turk.

With nervous hands he starts again,
And slashes left and right
Until the fowl that looked so nice
Is in an awful plight.
And his chagrin is more intense
At seeing smiles that lurk
On faces of the waiting ones
Who watched him hack the turk.

It takes so long to pass around
The turkey he has carved
That when he comes to serve himself
He's feeling almost starved.
And then he registers a vow
That he will play the shirk
Hereafter and will surely make
Another carve the turk.
—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Somewhat of a Dampener.

Mrs. Jimpson—"Just see what mother has sent us—a lovely big turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner! It came by express this morning."

Jimpson (joyfully)—"Bless her heart! That's just like her!"

Mrs. Jimpson—"And she sent a note saying she would be here to help us eat it."

Jimpson (not quite so joyfully)—"The dickens! That's just like her, too!"

Thanksgiving

A PURITAN THANKSGIVING—ON THE WAY TO CHURCH

FROM THE PAINTING BY GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, ETCHED BY THOMAS APPLETON.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

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TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. John A. Steel, of Philadelphia, has been calling on some of her many friends hereaways of late. Ag is always welcome.

There is quite a shortness in the yield of potatoes in our valley this season. We heard a man make the remark that if the potatoes of the valley were equally distributed there would not be more than would be needed in the vallley.

A number of our neighbors have sold their turkeys for 15 cents per pound cash at home. This is the highest price ever gotten for turkeys in this region wholesale. The high price may be the means of your correspondent not being as well treated as last fall although we have been informed that there is a turkey in store for us.

S. L. Smith smiles all over his face on account of a big boy that arrived at his place week before last. He is so well pleased with the boy that he can't think of overtaking him. And for fear that the task will be too much for the youngster, Sam has been trying to deal for a pair of Wyandot roosters to assist the boy in arousing the old man from his peaceful slumbers in good time for a good day's work.

D. M. Wagner is moving his household goods to-day to his new field of labor in the Little valley. Mr. Wagner's advent in the valley brought an industry to the valley that gave a large amount of employment and consequently distributed a large amount of money. His mills remaining will still give the employment. But we are sorry for him to leave us and also his wife who is a most estimable lady and she being such an excellent worker in church and Sunday school will be a loss that will not be replaced very soon, we fear.

H. B. Swope, of Baroda, Michigan, who had been in York state buying and shipping apples to Chicago, stopped off at Huntingdon week before last and drove out to his sister, Mrs. Jack Fisher, in Penn township, and on Saturday brought Mrs. Fisher over to see their sister, Mrs. Mart Bum. While here they decided to visit their brother, George Swope, at Langdondale, which they did last week. This was certainly a wise thing for the four to get together when they could so conveniently. Doc being far away as he is they may never all meet again.

TODD.

Zeno Heeter wears a smile. It's a girl.

The cold weather of the last few days has frozen Trough creek over.

A son has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Ramsey.

Oliver Creswell, wife and father-in-law, of Johnstown, are visiting at the home of David Creswell.

Mrs. Catharine Horton and Mrs. Charlotte Cresswell are on the sick list. Their speedy recovery is hoped for by their many friends.

Mrs. Samuel Norris and son, Emanuel, and Mrs. Speck, of near Grafton, were guests of J. A. Crownover and family over Sunday.

S. E. Rickabaugh and Robert Kidd have been working at a culvert and fill on the new road from Paradise Furnace to the Forge which they have by contract. The road will be ready for travel by Christmas.

LATTA GROVE.

D. H. and Allen Walker are on a protracted visit to friends in Fulton county

Mrs John Dougherty, of Ryde, spent several days of the past week with friends in the valley.

Butchering season is at hand. M. D. Walker and L. E. Dell killed three hogs on Monday. L. A. Smith killed one on Tuesday.

Mrs. I. N. Querry has returned from Altoona where she had been visiting her daughter and other friends for the past two weeks.

P. D. Bowman and family have returned to Grapeville after visiting among friends here for some time past. He took with him one wild turkey, twelve rabbits and three pheasants

For a Bad Cold.

If you have a bad cold you need a good reliable medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to loosen and relieve it and to allay the irritation and inflammation of the throat and lungs. For sale by J. G. Gilliam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

The Old Swimmm' Hole.

When memory, sweet memory,
Reviews the scenes of childhood
And rambles around the dear old farm,
In meadow, field and wildwood,
There is one spot, one lovely spot,
That memory loves to hold,
And weave her chain of boyhood joys
Around the swimmin' hole.

Its sparkling waters, pure and clean,
Untainted yet by sewers foul;
We'll plunge into the crystal stream
And cool our throbbing, aching brow,
Then back again to toil or play,
With lighter hearts and purer souls,
Too, "cleanliness is Godliness,"
We read from poets old.

There oft I spent a pleasant hour
In warm and balmy days of June
With one whom I had learned to love;
Alas! he's sleeping in the tomb.

Some call it fate, I cannot tell,
That he should go anon;
It seems so strange, so strange to me,
And I am left to still live on;
I long, I long sometimes to be
From toil and care set free,
To be a boy for one sweet day
And bath beneath the old spruce tree.

—J. O. SMITH.

Doesn't Respect Old Age.

It's shameful when youth fails to show proper respect for old age, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They cut off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fever, Constipation all yield to this perfect Pill. 25c, at B. O'Connor and Sons' store.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard home tead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on December 16, 1903. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely February 4, 1904.

1. TRUAX. Inventory of the personal property of Marshall P. Truax, late of Mapleton Borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah C. Truax.
2. DELL. Inventory of the personal property of Henry S. Dell, late of Shirley township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah J. Dell.
3. CONROY. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property and real estate of Nicholas Conroy, deceased, elected to be retained by Sarah Conroy, widow of said decedent.
4. DENNY. Inventory and appraisement of the real estate of Nathan Denny, late of Logan township, deceased, elected to be retained by his widow, Jane Denny.

Clerk's Office, Nov. 18, 1903. } E. E. ENYEART, Clerk Orphans' Court.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi December 16, 1903, and absolutely December 21, 1903.

1. BURGE. First and partial account of Charles Burge and George Goshorn, executors of the last will and testament of Moses Burge, late of Tell township, deceased.
2. THOMPSON. First and final account of Will J. Forbes and Harrison Speck, executors of Peter Thompson, late of Juniata township, deceased.
3. SPRANKLE. Account of W. W. Black and A. M. Allen, administrators of George Sprankle, late of Porter township, deceased.
4. HEFRIGHT. Seventh account of J. E. Smucker, executor of Frank Hefright, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
5. GREENE. First and final account of Calvin Greene, executor of K. L. Greene, late of Orbisonia Borough, deceased, with distribution attached.
6. MORRISON. First account of Samuel P. Eby and Carey E. Etnier, executors of Miss Mary A. Morrison, of Mount Union, deceased.
7. HEFRIGHT. Account of I. D. Kuntzelman, guardian of Irvin Hefright, minor child of George Henry Hefright, deceased, an heir of Lewis Hefright, deceased, and of Frank Hefright, deceased.
8. EYER. First and final account of Charles S. Eyer, administrator of David E. Eyer, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
9. KRUGH. Last and final account of M. J. Krugh, executor of Catharine Krugh, late of the Borough of Rockhill, deceased.

Register's Office, Nov. 18, 1903. } E. E. ENYEART, Register.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public whose patronage is respectfully invited.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern K. A. Lovell and John White.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER. President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. R. McCarthy J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.
Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02 yr.

D. E. M'Clain
SALTILLO, PA.

Has and carries a very large and extensive line of well selected and cash-bought goods consisting of

General Hardware

of all kinds, Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heating Stoves, Single and Double Breech-loading Guns and Shells, Paints, Oils, Harness, Whips Robes and Tinware.

FURNITURE

Chamber Suits, Sideboards Couches, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Springs of several good makes, Mattresses, Kitchen, Dining and Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Extension Tables, excellent makes and very low in price. Also the FAMOUS 1900 WASHING MACHINE, Parlor Organs and Sewing Machines, Carpet and Wall Paper.

I also have a furniture store in Mount Union, Pa., in care of Geo. R. Smawley who will be glad to furnish anything in the House furnishing line at competing low prices.

We are prepared to sell as close as any dealer in the county and solicit a share and continuance of your patronage.

D. E. M'CLAIN.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Outer coats for boys that are really boyish. How often have mothers wished for overcoats that wouldn't make their boys look like little old men.

Russian coats for boys 3 to 8—Oxford mixed and plain blue, with belts, $2.50 to $10. These coats button up to the neck and provide unusual protection for little chests.

Mannish coats for little boys, $3 to $8.

Coats for boys $8 to $15, modeled after our men's coats, in Oxford and black, $5 to 15.

Reefers built like boys like them, $5.

Overcoats for young men—long black and Oxford coats, some with the new belt-back, $6 to $25.

—O—

Nothing but all-wool in our suits for boys. Prices begin at $2.50.

Nothing but all-wool in our pants for boys at 25c. Greatest value ever known.

Nothing but good wears for men and boys, from hats to hose.

J. G. Isenberg & Son,
Always Reliable.
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. Oct., 1903.

NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN

Our Fall and Winter Stock
OF
Men's Women's Youths' Children's
LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.

Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.

If you need a
HEATING or COOK STOVE
get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.

Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.

If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

ADVERTISE IN THE ITEM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 25, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington	10 40	. .	. .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	.	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	.	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	1 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3 25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect September 28, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Robertsdale	6 05	12 35	8 30	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 45	8 42	4 40
Martin's	6 20	12 50	8 46	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 55	8 50	4 48
Cole's	6 35	1 00	8 55	4 53
Kimmell	6 43	1 07	9 03	5 00
Saltillo	7 02	1 32	9 25	5 18
Three Springs	7 08	1 40	9 33	5 25
Pogue	7 20	1 55	9 53	5 38
Booher Junction	7 30	2 05	10 00	5 46
Orbisonia	7 40	2 15	10 10	5 50
Shirley	7 55	2 30	10 25	. .
Augh. Mills	8 05	2 40	10 35	. .
Mount Union	8 25	3 00	10 55	. .
	a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Mount Union	9 00	4 00	. .	11 25
Augh. Mills	9 17	4 18	. .	11 42
Shirley	9 30	4 30	. .	11 53
Orbisonia	9 50	4 55	5 35	1 35
Booher Junction	s10 00	5 00	5 39	1 40
Pogue	10 07	5 08	5 45	1 55
Three Springs	10 22	5 25	5 57	2 07
Saltillo	10 30	5 35	6 03	2 14
Kimmel	†10 50	5 55	6 23	2 33
Cole's	11 00	6 05	6 35	2 43
Martin's	†11 11	6 15	6 43	2 54
Rocky Ridge	†11 05	6 10	6 39	2 50
Cook's	11 17	6 20	6 48	2 58
Robertsdale	11 30	6 30	7 00	3 01
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS		EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	p.m
5 00	6 20	L. . Orbisonia . .	A	7 20	6 00
5 08	6 27	. *Blacklog .		7 31	5 53
5 16	6 35	. *Cedar Rock .		7 05	5 45
5 19	6 38	.*Locke Valley.		7 02	5 42
5 25	6 45	. *Shade Gap .		6 55	5 35

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Subscrbie for the ITEM, $1 a year.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 29, "The Use of Prayer"—Text, Luke x, 2; Heb. iv, 16; Jas. iv, 8; Col. i, 9.

It sometimes seems as if we thought the chief object in praying is to get things we want. We need only consider a little to see how far this is from the truth.

We know we do not need to plead with God to make Him willing to be favorable to us and grant the things we need. Teasing is not the nature of true prayer. Yet importunity and persistency are not forbidden and may at times have prevailing power.

The real nature of prayer is soul union with God. It is the means by which we come to have the mind of Jesus. It is talking with the Lord. It is more than words, deeper than speech. It is soul language often too deep for words. It is heart desire, it is longing of spirit and hunger, craving of the inner life for refreshment from the Father of Spirits. It may become agonizing in its intensity, but with never a thought of merit in its exercise. It is heartbreaking longing for love and peace and the will of God. It is the homesickness of a soul in wilderness wanderings.

What is its use? To bring the soul in touch with its Saviour; to bring the lost child to the arms of its Father. It is to give peace to the troubled, sin cursed spirit and pour floods of water over the parched life. Prayer soothes the sorrowing heart with conscious nearness of a sympathizing Saviour. It gives strength for endurance and bearing the ills and burdens of life.

It opens the mind to the influence of the Holy Spirit until new things are seen with startling distinctness. The mind is elevated above the petty and accustomed things of daily life until it seems as if one was in a purer atmosphere, where things stand out more clearly. The things which ought to be done are startling in their distinctness. The relation and worth of things show so differently than before. The conviction of ability to do is so strong that all doubt sinks from thought. The ways and means rise to view as we never saw them before. We look at matters from a different point of view than we have ever regarded them before, and find that God has revealed His will in a way that He does not reveal it to the world. We know He has spoken to us. We are more conscious of His meaning than we are of the meaning of a friend when he explains his plans to us.

Deeper still in our nature is the glow which warms to the depths all our nature, makes us glad and resolute and confident.

This is the courage that is counterpart of knowledge. We see and we feel and we resolve.

What is the use of prayer?

It is the means by which God speaks to us and works in us.

The reason we are not stronger in Christian life and more fruitful is because there is so little of real prayer in our lives.

We need not more saying of prayers, but more of praying.

The world has never seen a great soul who has not been a prayerful one.

Talk less with men and more with God, then shall we be better men and do God's work more effectively.

The Everlasting Arms.

One of the sweetest passages in the Bible is this one: "Underneath are the everlasting arms." It is not often preached from, perhaps because it is felt to be so much richer and more touching than anything we ministers can say about it. But what a vivid idea it gives of the divine support! The first idea of infancy is of resting in arms which maternal love never allows to get weary. Sick room experiences confirm the impression when we have seen a feeble mother or sister lifted from the bed of pain by the stronger ones of the household. In the case of our Heavenly Father the arms are felt, but not seen. The invisible secret support comes to the soul in its hours of weakness or trouble, for God knoweth our feebleness. He remembereth that we are but dust.—T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

The Still, Small Voice.

There is a voice, unheard by the natural ear, which speaks to human beings louder than the buzz of social conversation, louder than the tumult of the market place or even the roar of cannon in battle It is a voice which the deaf can hear and which the strongest of men cannot destroy. It is called "the still, small voice," but its stillness and smallness are really the elements of its greatness and power. All men have heard it, though all have not understood it nor yielded to its demands.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Christian Purity.

Purity is the robe of the child of God; not the purity that has never known a stain, but a purity out of which every stain has been taken by the blood of Jesus and the power of the Holy Spirit. It is not possible to have the innocence of childhood, but it is promised, and therefore possible, to have the purity of saints. Christian purity, like every other grace, comes out of the fires of trial and has a higher beauty because it has been "fired."—Rev. Isaac W. Gowen in Christian Intelligencer.

The Endless Chain Religions.

If there were only one Christian in the world and he worked a year and won a friend for Christ and if those two continued each year to win another and if every man led into the kingdom led another every year, in thirty-one years every person in the world would be won for Christ.—Church Eclectic.

The Greatest Wealth.

Take your duty and be strong in it, as God will make you strong. The harder it is the stronger, in fact, you will be. Understand also that the great question here is not what you will get, but what you will become. The greatest wealth you can ever get will be in yourself. Take your burdens and troubles and losses and wrongs, if come they must and will, as your opportunity, knowing that God has girded you for greater things than these.—Horace Bushnell.

Religion.

Religion is no laggard or stern monitress waving you from enjoyment; she is a strong angel leading you to noble joy. The Bible is not a book of repressions and prohibitions; it is a book of kindling inspiration.—Canon Farrar.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,
Water Street,
Mount Union, Pa.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

22

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates
At 10 Cents
An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00
Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

William Reed & Sons

OPENING DAYS,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 3, 4 and 5

Professor Totteiger's orchestra will play on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING and again on SATURDAY EVENING. Children must be accompanied by parents.

After all the delay and trouble we have been having, the new store is about ready.

These opening days we intend to make the most interesting in the history of the store. We've planned on a big scale and the enlarged building is not too large for the splendid stocks which have been surging in to fill it.

We wish every person in Huntingdon could visit the store at least once during the three opening days.

The four big floors will be filled with the most attractive holiday stocks we have ever shown.

All over the main floor will be shown in lavish display, new ideas in fancy goods of all kinds.

Toyland

Will be on the second floor. Here will be ad immense display of Beautiful Dolls, Toys of all kinds, Books for the children, Games and all the things which make child-life happy. The display of dolls is worthy of special mention. We think it complete in every way, embracing everything from a little Indian papoose to a French miss. They are particularly well made and we think better than the usual kinds. The little ones will revel in this part of the store.

The Third Floor

New to the finger tips is filled with many things which will solve the gift question. A handsome line of Oriental Rugs and French Tapestries is shown on this floor.

On the Fourth Floor

We have opened up a most splendid assortment of Fine China, Cut Glass and other Queensware of all kinds, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Odd Dishes and plates. Vases and fancy Bric-a brac of every description. We cannot begin to name or describe the many beautiful things we will have to show you. You must come.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?

Styles change in Furniture as in all things else. Up-to-date Furniture is what everybody wants. Antique is all right for show but modern is desired for use.

We invite you to inspect

A MODERN FURNITURE STORE

the stock of which comprises everything necessary for furnishing the new home.

The goods are first class in every respect and we will take pleasure in showing them to you.

Watch this space for our announcements.

LOGAN BROS.,
Brumbaugh Building,
PENN ST. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1 a Year.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh--A Congressman's Letter.

In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity

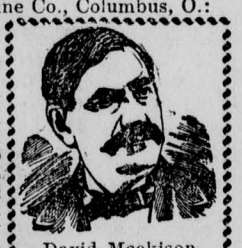
The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results, as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.



David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"Fever Mosquitoes."

The mosquito which injects yellow fever with his probosis bites by day as well as by night and is called the day or striped mosquito. It is found chiefly in cities, where it breeds in any chance receptacle of water. The eggs are laid in standing water, and, although the receptacle may dry up, the eggs do not desiccate, but will hatch as soon as it again contains water. The larvae resemble those of other mosquitoes and are readily killed by a kerosene film on the surface of the water.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

"Play" is the Test of Brain.

Play distinguishes the higher from the lower animals and it signifies possibility of education. Fishes do not play at all; the lower mammals could hardly be taught to play, and birds are entirely devoid of the instinct. But the kitten and lamb are essentially playing animals. The human young, however, are the true players, and, in reality, it is play that develops them into manhood. "Children," says Dr. Hutchinson, "are born little amorphous bundles of possibilities and are played into shape."

Dan Anthony's Rejoinder.

Old Kansas story: Many years ago, when Web Wilder lived at Leavenworth, he had a misunderstanding with D. R. Anthony. One day they met to talk their difficulties over. "Dan," Mr. Wilder said, "you haven't a better friend in the State than I am. When you die no one will write a kinder obituary than I will." This made Anthony mad. "Yes, that's the trouble," he roared; "you are so anxious to write a good obituary about me that you do nothing to help me now."—Atchinson Globe.

To keep the whole German army in the field for a week would cost $30,000,000. N. Y.—48

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

An electric railway is to be built from Rome to Naples. It will be 130 miles long, and will cost over $19,000,000.

Dish Washing in Winter.

Housekeepers naturally dread dish washing in winter, owing to the fact that it chaps the hands and renders them hard and rough. Much of the injury, however, results from the use of impure soap. If Ivory Soap is used in washing dishes and the hands are carefully rinsed and dried, they will not chap.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

The tight-fitting British uniform is alleged to be the cause of much heart disease among soldiers.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Since the beginning of the war in Somaliland about 16,000 camels have been used.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Fifty kinds of degrees are given by American colleges.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

One person in every 575 in the United States is a physician.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Americans imported $25,412,776 worth of precious stones last year

NEW CANAL TREATY SIGNED

$10,000,000 Bonus to Republic of Panama.

RIGHT TO FORTIFY TERRITORY

United States Gets Ten-Mile Strip in Perpetuity, Cities at Both Ends and the Islands in Panama Bay—Annual Rental Payment of $250,000 to Begin After Term of Nine Years.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hay and Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, signed the treaty providing for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States. The ceremony took place in Secretary Hay's study. The Secretary informed M. Bunau-Varilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The Minister read the document carefully, and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

The keynote of the treaty is the provision in one of the very first articles, by which Panama cedes to the United States whatever land or lands throughout the Republic of Panama this Government shall find desirable in connection with the building or operation and maintenance of the canal. In addition the treaty gives to the United States absolute sovereignty over the canal strip, which, it is understood, comprises between eight and ten miles on each side of the canal. Within this zone the power of the United States is as absolute as if the zone were part and parcel of this country.

In general it may be said that while the new treaty contains many of the provisions of the old treaty, it is not based on that convention, but follows not only the spirit, but the letter of the Spooner act. Thus instead of the lease for a fixed period of the canal strip this new treaty permits this Government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction thereupon.

Permission also is given to the United States to fortify the line and the terminals; and it may police it with troops. That portion of the treaty dealing with the fortification of the terminals is rather general, but sufficiently explicit not to be misunderstood.

The cities of Panama and Colon retain their municipal autonomy under the Republic of Panama as long as they maintain public order and sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the United States. Failure to do this gives the United States, according to the treaty, the right to force strict compliance with the wishes of this Government in this direction, and the United States can even use force to compel obedience to its rules as to public order and public health in these cities.

The money consideration is the same with the exception that the $10,000,000 go to Panama instead of to Colombia.

The treaty further provides that the canal is to be neutral and open to all nations on even terms.

Ten million dollars, the same amount named in the Colombian treaty, is to be paid as a bonus by the United States to the Republic of Panama, the amount to be paid on the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The Government of Panama is also to receive an annual payment of $250,000 from the United States, beginning nine years after the ratification of the treaty. A similar provision was included in the treaty with Colombia.

The cities of Panama and Colon, except such lands within their limits as are now owned or possessed by the Panama Canal Company, are not to be controlled by the United States Government, its rights within them being limited to canal operations and maintenance. Within these cities police appointed by the Government of Panama are to maintain order) and local native courts are to administer justice, but it is provided that if the United States should deem the administration of police and judicial functions unsatisfactory it may assume police and judicial control.

Under the treaty the Government of Panama authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties and concessions and its shares in the Panama Railroad.

The group of small islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco, are included within the canal one, and the United States Government is to have the use and occupation of them.

MOODY UPHOLDS ADMIRAL EVANS

Believes He Censured Naval Court Martial For Good of Service.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Moody has announced his decision in the matter of the protest of Paymaster H. T. Biscoe against the language used by Rear-Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, in reviewing the result of the court martial on Assistant Paymaster Nichols.

After ruling that Rear-Admiral Evans, as the convening and reviewing authority of the court martial, was within the limits of his authority in criticising the finding of not guilty upon the third charge and pronouncing the sentence inadequate, and in criticising the court, Secretary Moody says:

"It is considered that in this instance Rear-Admiral Evans has not shown himself unworthy of the continued confidence of the department. On the contrary, in view of the evidence before the court, without weighing too nicely the terms of his censure, it is believed he was actuated by a high sense of duty and inspired by a regard for the honor and welfare of the service."

EXPORTS AT HIGH MARK

Average More Than $6,000,000 For Every Business Day.

October Shipments Amounted to $160,000,000, the Next Largest in History of American Commerce.

Washington, D. C.—Five million dollars a day is a snug sum for the people of a single country to realize as the sale of the products of their farms, factories, forests, fisheries and mines.

The total exports of the months, as shown by the figures of the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $160,370,059, which would average more than $5,000,000 for every day in the month and practically $6,000,000 for each business day in the month. From the port of New York alone the exports of the month were $51,867,942, or nearly $2,000,000 for each business day of the month.

This exportation in October, amounting to $160,000,000, exceeds that of any preceding month in the history of our commerce with the single exception of October, 1900, when the total was $163,389,680. For the ten months ending with October the total exports were $1,149,469,933, and for the twelve months ending with October the total was $1,422,887,954. These totals, for ten and twelve months, respectively, are larger than in any preceding year except 1901 and 1900, in which the ten and twelve months' totals slightly exceed those of the present year.

Imports in October also exceeded those of any previous October, with the single exception of October, 1902. They amounted to $81,931,005, or a little over $2,500,000 per day. The exports were, as already shown, over $5,000,000 per day, thus leaving the average total excess of exports over imports $2,500,000 per day. The total excess of exports over imports for the month of October was $78,439,054, or $2,530,292 for each day in the month, or $2,005,150 for each business day in the month.

Of this enormous total of $160,000,000 of exports, or $6,000,000 a day for each business day, the largest single item was cotton, amounting to $60,000,000, while the remaining $100,000,000 was divided among other farm products, manufactures, the products of the mines, forests and fisheries.

The high prices of cotton during the past few months resulted in a reduction of purchase abroad in the earlier months of the year and thus a shortage of stocks, and as a consequence the first month of the cotton year, October, showed a very large exportation of cotton, and at unusually high prices, the average price per pound for cotton exported being 10.1 cents, against an average of 8.4 cents in October, 1902; 8.1 cents in October, 1901; 9.9 cents in October, 1900, and seven cents in October, 1899.

A comparison of October exports with those of October of earlier years illustrates the remarkable growth of our export trade. In 1870 the October exports were $29,000,000; in 1880, $85,000,000; in 1890, $98,000,000, and in 1900, $163,000,000, the largest exports for any single month in the history of our commerce, and in 1903, $160,000,000, or more than any preceding month except that of October, 1900.

BOGOTA EXPECTS WAR.

Awaiting Mission's Result — Hundred Thousand Volunteers.

Bogota.—A man prominent in public affairs stated that the Colombian Government would await the result of the mission to Washington of General Reyes before deciding upon its policy as regards the new Republic of Panama. The general opinion here is that there will be war, but the Government will do its utmost to effect a diplomatic arrangement.

United States Minister Beaupre and the American colony here are deeply grateful to the authorities for the consideration shown to them.

The belief is expressed in Government circles that the United States Senate will not approve of the action of President Roosevelt regarding affairs on the isthmus. All parties here have offered their aid to the Government, and over 100,000 volunteers have tendered their services in case of a declaration of hostilities.

ELEVEN DEAD IN A DUNBAR MINE

Smouldering Fire in an Adjacent Property Caused the Explosion.

Connellsville, Pa.—Eleven men were killed and ten injured in the explosion of gas in the Ferguson mine of the Dunbar Furnace Company. Fire smouldering in the ill-fated Hill Farm mine, where, on July 16, 1890, thirty-one miners were entombed and burned to death, it is said, fired the gas. Three of the dead were Americans and the others Slavs and Poles.

Ferguson mine is almost worked out. Twenty-one men, the night shift, had just started to work when the explosion occurred. All had safety lamps, so it is thought that the old fire in the Hill Farm workings started the gas. Drawing of ribs is said to have been the cause of the generation of gas. In a statement given out the officials of the Dunbar Furnace Company say the mine had been pronounced safe by both fire boss and the mine inspector.

John L. Jerome Found Dead.

John L. Jerome, a prominent capitalist and former Treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was found dead in bed at his summer home at Buffalo Park, Col.

Hart P. Danks Found Dead.

Hart P. Danks, a musical composer of national reputation, and formerly a noted singer, was found dead in bed in his boarding house at Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CUBAN BILL PASSED

Vote of 335 to 21 to Put Reciprocity Treaty Into Effect.

AMENDMENTS ALL DEFEATED

House Nearly Unanimous in Passing the Measure — Opposition Not Sufficient to Order a Roll Call—Democrats Succeed in Getting a Yea and Nay Vote on an Appeal.

Washington, D. C.—The purpose for which the House of Representatives was called in extraordinary session was accomplished when the bill carrying into effect the provisions of the Cuban treaty was passed by a vote of 335 to 21. No unusual scenes marked the closing day of debate, and the utmost good nature prevailed.

The fact that the House was practically unanimous in favor of the passage of the bill, as was demonstrated on the division when only a few scattered votes were recorded against it, was partly responsible for the cordial relations of the two sides of the chamber. In his first important ruling Speaker Cannon recognized the contention of the Democratic leader, Mr. Williams, by permitting a vote on an appeal from his own decision.

Mr. Williams made a vigorous but ineffectual fight to have his amendment to the bill read, "that the House and the country might profit thereby," but the aid of the iron-clad rule prohibiting the presentation of amendments was invoked, and the last assault came to naught.

It was an impressive and inspiring scene as the House recorded itself in favor of Cuban reciprocity. "Those in favor," said the Speaker, "will rise," and as practically the entire membership of the body rose to its feet Republicans and Democrats united in a storm of applause as Speaker Cannon counted the vote. The announcement of the result was the signal for another demonstration, for the Cuban reciprocity bill had passed the House in the face of what a short time ago appeared to be an insurmountable obstacle.

The dissenting votes were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, but there was no record vote, the minority having too few votes to order the ayes and noes.

The debate was continued up to within a few minutes of the time appointed for taking a vote on the final passage of the bill.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Wisconsin Supreme Court's Ruling May Seriously Impair the Present Law.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court in the Owen D. Murphy case.

Attorneys say that after the Supreme Court's interpretation has been fully applied to the civil service statutes scarcely more than the skeleton of the system will remain. In Milwaukee County the decision will have its effect with both the city and county civil service.

The decision of Judge Tarrant that the City Civil Service Board has no right to force an appointee upon a city official who is under bond for the faithful performance of work by subordinates is sustained. This practically gives every city official who is under bond the right to make appointments for his own protection.

The ruling, it appears, would apply with the same effect upon the county civil service law, and gives a board of Commissioners the right to make all appointments at the House of Correction while a bond is exacted from the Inspector for the correct management of the institution.

THIRTY-ONE MEN KILLED.

Accident on Big Four Wipes Out Gang of Men.

Peoria, Ill. — Thirty-one men were killed and fifteen injured in a head-on collision between a freight train and a work train on the Big Four Railroad between Mackinaw and Tremont. Bodies of twenty-six of the victims were taken from the wreck, which was piled thirty feet high on the tracks. The workmen had been engaged in laying steel rails at different points along the track, and three of the freight cars were heavily loaded.

King Edward Robbed.

King Edward of England, for the second time in his brief reign, has been robbed by a clerk in the office of the paymaster of the household. On this occasion checks amounting to $2500 were illegally drawn and cashed by Frank Lanham, who confessed and was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

Stabbed to Death.

Bearing twenty-one stiletto wounds, the frozen body of Salvador Battallia was found lying in a pool of blood in the middle of the Franklin avenue bridge at Minneapolis, Minn. The police theory is that the man was lured to the lonely spot where the body was found and was killed in a spirit of revenge.

Elected to Congress in Texas.

John M. Pinckney, the Democratic nominee, was elected to Congress from the Eighth District, at Dallas, Texas, defeating Dr. Max Urwitz, the Republican nominee.

Anarchists Dispersed.

The police at Barcelona, Spain, dispersed a meeting of Anarchists arranged to celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of Anarchists at Chicago in 1886.

ARREST IN TOWER MURDER

Man Taken at the Funeral of Operator Clendennin.

BATTERED WATCH IN HIS POCKET

He is A. W. Mitcheltree, a Former Friend of the Dead Man—Last Letters Clendennin Telegraphed Were "tre"—Gill, the Day Operator, Says a Negro is Under Arrest and Has Confessed.

Williamsport, Pa.—Arthur W. Mitcheltree, while attending the funeral services at his mother's home in Clinton County of William Clendennin, the New York Central Railway operator killed in Brown Tower, was arrested charged with the murder.

After the sermons by the Revs. William Dundill, of Westport, and Joseph Poyer, of Youngdale, the funeral procession formed, and in the line was Mitcheltree, who occupied a carriage with two young women. They had started for the cemetery, and when about a quarter of a mile from the burying ground Constable Meyers, of the township, placed Mitcheltree under arrest.

His action created general consternation, and many of the carriages that were headed for the cemetery turned and followed Constable Meyers to Lockhaven, where the prisoner was placed in jail. While the arrest came as a surprise, Mitcheltree offered no resistance, despite the fact that the officer was not armed with a warrant.

As soon as the prisoner was taken into custody the officer demanded that he "give up the watch," and without hesitation Mitcheltree pulled from his vest pocket a watch that was not his own personal property, and handed it to the constable. When asked as to the arrest, the constable replied that he had sufficient reasons for pursuing this course, and would show his hand at the right time.

After the murder at Brown Tower the name of Mitcheltree was connected with the murder, because Operator Clendennin had wired "tr—" in his final message. The operator at Lockhaven said that he had heard the letter "m" some time before the "tr—" was sent

In a talk with a friend the prisoner said that he was innocent of the crime, and believed that he would have no trouble in proving an alibi. He claims that the watch that he gave the constable is the property of Miss Mamie Overhill, of Lockhaven, who was one of the young women in the carriage with him when arrested. He said he was to take it to a jeweler's for repairs.

M. A. Gill, the day operator at Brown's Tower, and for whom Clendennin was working when he was killed, tells a story that is also remarkable. Gill and Clendennin were close friends and speculated in stocks together.

In the course of Gill's statement, he said, prior to the arrest of Micheltree, that he could name the murderer and even gave the details of the crime. He said that he was in the confidence of one of the detectives employed on the case, and he knew a negro had been arrested near Shamokin and secretly placed in the jail at Lockhaven.

The prisoner, according to Gill, had turned State's evidence, and related the story of the crime, saying that a white man had gone to the tower to kill Gill, who, it was rumored, had made $15,000 in a stock deal several days ago.

When Gill could not be found the murderer shot Clendennin, believing that possibly he might have some money. There were only three charges in the revolver, he said, and when these were fired the murderer ran down stairs, where he had placed a spike maul, and during his absence, the wounded man crawled to the telegrapher's key, and was in the act of wiring the message when the murderer crushed his head with the hammer.

ITALIAN WORKMEN PERISH.

Twenty-seven Men Burned to Death in Shanty Fire.

Johnstown, Pa.—While more than 100 Italian railroad laborers were asleep in a shanty near Lilly, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the building caught fire, and before the men could escape twenty-seven were burned to death and a score or more seriously injured.

The men were employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad improvements between Lilly and Portage, and 125 were in the shanty which burned.

The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated stove in the eastern end. The building burned like tinder and the flames were upon the men before any of them were aroused.

Colorado Miners' Strike Called Off.

The strike in the northern, or lignite, coal district of Colorado has been called off through the efforts of officers of the United Mine Workers, the demands of the men being conceded by the operators.

Fast Automobiling.

Barney Oldfield drove an automobile fifteen miles in fourteen minutes twenty-four and one-fourth seconds, at Denver, Col., and beat records at five, ten and fifteen miles.

Anarchist Confesses Plot.

An Anarchist confessed a plot to assassinate Dr. Deucher, the Swiss President. Four arrests in connection with the case were made at Milan, Italy.

Nevada at World's Fair.

Nevada will have at the World's Fair 15,000 exhibits of miners. There will be 118 varieties of ores.

DYNAMITE IN A GOLD MINE

Labor Trouble in Cripple Creek Costs Two Lives.

Superintendent and a Miner Killed While Going Down a Shaft—The Descending Cage Shot Off a Revolver.

Cripple Creek, Col.—Charles McCormack, Superintendent, and Melvin H. Beck, a miner, were killed by an explosion in the Vindicator Mine. Officers of the Vindicator Mining Company assert that the explosion was caused by an infernal machine, and 400 militiamen have been placed on guard around the company's properties.

Superintendent McCormack and Miner Beck were descending into the mine in the cage. They were the only passengers. When the cage reached the sixth level the explosion occurred, wrecking the cage and shaft and instantly killing both men. The explosion, at the surface, was at first believed to be an earthquake.

The engineer hastily reversed the hoist, but could not pull up the cage, and the bodies were recovered only after several hours' work, being brought to the surface through the second compartment of the shaft.

After a thorough examination of the shaft it is positively asserted by officers of the mining company that the explosion was caused by an infernal machine.

They assert that the infernal machine, containing many pounds of dynamite, had been placed in the sixth level, which is part of the abandoned workings of the mine, within a few inches of the shaft. Then a loaded revolver was fixed in the shaft with its muzzle pointing directly toward the infernal machine. To the trigger of the revolver was attached a string which was thrown across the shaft in such a manner that the revolver would explode, the bullet striking the dynamite.

Pieces of this revolver have been recovered from the bottom of the shaft, but not a vestige of the infernal machine can be found.

Major Naylor and a detail of fifty soldiers were dispatched from Camp Goldfield to the mine, and took charge of the property. No one was allowed to approach the mine. Shafts on other properties known to be connected with the Vindicator workings were guarded.

After receiving news of the explosion Governor Peabody ordered the troops in Cripple Creek, who were to proceed to Telluride, to remain in Cripple Creek.

Superintendent McCormack was one of the best known mining men in the Cripple Creek district. He leaves a widow and several children.

SHOT BY A HOLD-UP MAN.

Chicago Detective Killed in an Effort to Arrest a Suspect of That City.

Chicago, Ill.—With his finger pressed to the trigger of a magazine revolver, Gustave Marcks faced Detectives Quinn and Blaul, who attempted to arrest him. Quinn fell, mortally wounded, at the first shot and Marcks had swung the weapon toward the other policeman when he was shot down by Blaul. Quinn, who was one of the best known North Side detectives, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at 1 o'clock next morning. Marcks was not seriously injured.

The detectives were passing a saloon at Addison avenue and Robey street when Quinn, glancing through a window, exclaimed:

"There's the fellow who has been doing those hold-ups with the magazine gun: go around the back way and we'll get him."

TWO KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK.

Train Runs Into Open Switch at Penllyn North of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Two were killed and fifteen were injured in a railroad accident that occurred at Penllyn, on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, about twenty miles north of Philadelphia. As the train was nearing Penllyn it ran into an open switch.

The engine left the track and rolled down an embankment a distance of 100 feet. Both the engineer and fireman were pinned under the locomotive and killed. Fifteen passengers were injured.

Bit Off His Tongue; Bled to Death.

George Willits, a Reading Railway conductor, met death in a peculiar manner. He was seated in his train when an engine struck his car, the jolt causing him to bite off his tongue, and the loss of blood caused his death.

Three Hundred Moros Killed.

Three hundred Moros were killed and many others were carried off dead or wounded as a result of five days' fighting in Jolo, P. I., between the American troops under General Leonard Wood and the insurgents.

Colombian Bondholders Anxious.

Dutch and British holders of Colombian bonds oppose the recognition of Panama by their governments until the new republic agrees to shoulder part of Colombia's debt.

Dynamite Kills Three.

A terrible accident occurred at Sharon, Mich. By an explosion of dynamite in a burning store three men were killed.

Miller Not Guilty.

The jury in the Miller and John's postal fraud cases, on trial in Cincinnati, Ohio, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Novelist Merriman Dead.

Henry Seton Merriman (Hugh Stowell Scott), the novelist, is dead at London, Eng. He had been suffering from appendicitis for a week.

WHAT SICK KIDNEYS CAUSE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.—Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Dropsy (swelling of the limbs or body), incessant pains in the back or loins.

BLADDER TROUBLES.—Inflammation of the bladder, inflamed passages, pain in passing urine, incontinence of urine, too much or too little urine.

URIC ACID TROUBLES.—Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Gall Stones, Lumbago.

NERVE TROUBLES.—Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Collapse, Sleeplessness, Melancholia.

Many other disorders are caused directly or indirectly by faulty kidney action, and can be reached and cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured every complaint recorded above, and over 50,000 testimonials prove its surprising merit.

50 cents per box, of all dealers, or mailed on receipt of price, by addressing Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIRST KIDNEY PILL MADE.
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY.
THE ONLY GENUINE.

WM. H. NEIGHBORS, the well known jeweler of West Main Street, Wytheville, Va., says: "Some four years ago an attack of grip settled in my back, and I have suffered off and on ever since with a dull, heavy aching across the small of my back, always more severe in the morning. It was difficult for me to stoop or straighten, and if I sat down for any length of time it was hard for me to arise. I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and the dull, disagreeable aching left me."

H. B. MCCARVER of 201 Cherry Street, Portland, Oregon, inspector of freight cars for the Transcontinental Company, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

MRS. GEORGE WALLACE, Jr., of Elmira, N. Y., wife of George Wallace, broker, of West Water Street, and living at 667 Baldwin Street, says: "In March, 1897, I was cured of kidney and bladder trouble by Doan's Kidney Pills. My physician said at that time that my life could be saved only by an operation. Night after night I had been kept awake for hours at a time with terrible pain in my back, and the secretions from the kidneys were in as bad a state as possible. I suffered with hemorrhages frequently and was in a weak state Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I now gladly reëndorse the remedy, because during the time which has since elapsed, nearly seven years, I have never had the slightest sign of a return of the trouble."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Freaks of Hairdressing.

In Abyssinia one method of doing the hair that is adopted by warriors is to stroll into the market place, buy a pound of butter and, putting it upon the top of the hair, stand still while the sun arranges things. When the hair is thus dressed with melted butter the Abyssinian knows that fate cannot (or will not) touch him—he is a picture of well dressed elegance done in oils. Another style is to tress the hair and every tress means something. A young warrior with a head of hair untressed is of no account; he has not yet killed a man. When, however, he has done so all his hair is shaved off except enough to make one tress, which is of the same significance as a notch on a pistol stock. After that every man he kills entitles him to add another tress, until as a conquering hero of 100 tresses he is a formidable man to try conclusions with.

Seeing Electricity.

The phenomena of electric discharges in vacuum tubes give the nearest approach to seeing electricity that are likely to be made. The streams of corpuscles propelled along the tubes suggested to Crookes in 1870 the idea of a fourth state of matter, and these corpuscles—smaller than atoms and the same in all kinds of gases—were named electrons by Stoney, and have come to be regarded as the electric parts of all atoms, or even as making up matter itself. When torn from its group or from matter the electron travels with a speed comparable to that of light. A body charged with electricity, if at rest, presents the phenomena of electrostatics; if in motion, those of electricity and magnetism; if in acceleration or change of motion, those of light and radiation generally.—Detroit Free Press.

Longest Bridge in the World.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends five and a quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is seventy feet above the water and is enclosed in an iron network.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Death Too Expensive.

It is a significant fact that with the phenomenal increase in the price of coffins has come a marked decrease of mortality among local Chinese. The natives just simply cannot afford to die at the present undertaking rates, and that's all there is to it.—Shanghai Times.

How a Champion Athlete is Made.

It is an interesting fact that our champion all-round athlete, Ellery H. Clark, is, first of all, a worker in the ordinary business life of his community. Athletics are with him an amusement. He is not a bunched-muscle athlete and does not believe in apparatus, and therefore his accomplishments are possible to most men. It was not the mere mechanical operation of muscular force, so many movements to the right or to the left, that won the championship. He won because his muscular action was dominated by a strong mind, because it was willed into concentrated effort, until at the psychological moment he was able, as he said, to exert "every atom of strength in a grand explosion" that wins not only on the athletic field, but in every field.

As Mr. Clark himself puts it, it is not the training, not the development of muscle, not the diet that counts; it is the mode of life.—Everybody's Magazine.

Time Flies.

Two young ladies on the promenade of a seaside resort had been watching the vessels pass through a telescope lent them by an "ancient mariner." On handing the glass back one of them remarked that it was a very good one.

"Yes, miss," said the old tar, "that 'ere telescope was given me by Lord Nelson."

"Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years."

"Well, I'm blowed," replied the salty one, quite unabashed, "'ow the time do fly!"—Golden Penny.

It is said that 10,500,000 people are employed on the farms of America.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."
J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, *all coughs, except deep ones!*
The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 592
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Happy Pills
CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

The never ending cures of
Sprains and Bruises
made by
St. Jacobs Oil
Stamp it the perfect remedy

On the Wing—Westward.

Mr. EDITOR.—Having spent what time we could spare in San Francisco we turned our steps eastward, leaving Market Street pier at 8 a. m., 23rd of August, on a magnificent ferryboat for a ride of four miles across the bay to Oakland pier. This pier is a marvel of engineering, being constructed for two miles out into the bay. At its terminus is an immense building containing waiting rooms and all conveniences for the accommodations of the traveling public. All passenger trains for the east, north or south are made up here. Our first station is Sixteenth street. Oakland is said to be one of the most beautiful resident cities of the world. In point of beauty it has no rivals. Pinole, on the bay, a town of wharfs and warehouses where the wheat crop of California is loaded in transports for foreign countries. Our next station of importance is Port Costa on the straits of Carquinez. Here our train is transported across this body of water on the largest ferryboat in the world, Solano. This boat can transport fifty-four loaded freight cars, hence could bear our train of fourteen coaches. Our train had no sooner entered the ferry than all on board the cars were out on deck, some to view the massive engines that moved the ponderous boat and others to have a better view of the strait. The time consumed crossing was about 30 minutes. We landed at Benicia. This is the head of sea going ships. This town was at one time the capital of California, but now a quiet resident town. From here we passed through the Great Sacramento valley, the great wheat country where we saw thousands of bushels or sacks of wheat raked up in the fields ready to be hauled to market. They are in no haste about getting it there as there is no danger of it getting wet, as the Californians say that they have 275 days in succession without rain. The wheat in this valley is cut, thrashed and sacked all at one operation. The machine is drawn by thirty-two horse, and one driver. In passing eastward from here our road lay in close proximity of Suisan bay to Elmira. Around this town semi-tropical fruits grow luxuriantly. This valley is a veritable garden of Eden. Our next station is Webster. Just before reaching this place we crossed a swampy country locally known as "The Tules." The track is built on piles.

Our next stop is Sacramento, the capital of the state. Just before entering the city we crossed the Sacramento river on a bridge 600 feet long. It is said that more railroad trains arrive and depart from this place than any other town in the state and that three-fourth of all the fruit shipped from the state is shipped from here. The Southern Pacific railroad shops are located here, employing from 2000 to 3000 men. Large packing and canning houses and woolen mills are among the business enterpises of the place. From here we have a fine country for 15 or 20 miles to Plains Region at the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. We pass Rocklin, New Castle and Auburn. Around this was once the famous gold fields, now abandoned and fruit raising is all the go everywhere. You would wonder how they get water up on those hills to irrigate but they do all the same. After leaving this place we passed through a 700-foot tunnel.

Our next station is Colfax, named after Schuyler Colfax who was a steadfast friend of the S. P. railroad during its early days. From here we started on a scenic wonder in railroading to Cape Horn. There are few passes more famous to the world than this one. The ascent is now very steep, the roads cling to the side of a very steep bluff. Racine's ravine is crossed on a trestle 878 feet long and 113 feet high. Part of this roadbed is made in the solid rock. Workmen when building the same, were suspended from tee cliffs above by means of ropes until they blasted sufficient to get a foothold. In passing this place a hand thrust from the car window could drop a stone two thousand five hundred feet below, straight as a plummet. These mountain peaks climb to the clouds. We next pass Historic Ground, Dutch Flat, Emigrant Grant and Shady Run. A glimpse can be caught, a scenic attraction of interest as the train passes. This is the famous American canon with walls two thousand feet high and of such wonderful perpendicularity that the American river which flows between them has never been ascended for a distance of more than two miles. From here we passed some small stations such as Dutch Gap, Emigrant Gap and Cascade to Summit, the highest railroad point in the Sierra Nevadas at an elevation of 7017 feet. For many years it held the pre-eminence as the highest railroad point in North America. Here the American river runs 1500 feet below and parallel with the track. From this our road begins to descend to Trucker. We pass through a tunnel then comes forty-five miles of snow sheds which are dark and dismal. Too give you some idea what these sheds are like I will give the dimensions. The frame posts are 10x10 inches, 19 feet high and framed very firm and boarded up on each side. Here there are some small stations down low in the ravines or valleys as they are called here and at these places there are small openings; from these openings the traveler catches glimpse of the magnificent scenery. Through this part of the mountains there are an abundance of pine and fir timber, enough to last, at the present rate of consumption, for 100 years. Our next stop is Reno Narrows, named after General Reno who was killed in the battle of South Mountain. On our way to this place we crossed the line and are in Nevada, population 4500. This is a junctional point of different short lines as well as stage lines to different points of interest. A glance at the map of Nevada will reveal the fact that we are passing through a country abounding with lakes, some of the names are as follows: Walker's lake, Pyramid lake, Winnemucca, Mud, Carson and Humboldt lakes. Wadsworth is at the western side of the Nevada desert. We now enter the desert 138 miles and arrive at Humboldt. This stretch of country is the most desolate and the most uninteresting of any of the deserts on the journey; it is almost absen of vegetation of any kind. Through this region there is a vast amount of scoria, the remains of extinct volcanic eruptions from the size of a pea to the size of a small house and of a black color. In passing through this desert we pass several mining stations, such as Winnemucca, Golconda, Battle Mountain, Valley Region, Gravelly Ford. The last named place deserves some mention. It was here that the old California trail crossed the river. Here it was that the pioneer and Indians tried conclusions and the blood of both often stained the flow of the Humboldt. Our next station is Cluro. At the west end of a twelve mile canon, the height of the walls rise to 1000 feet. Carlin, a small station, is passed. Elko, with a population of 800, is a country town, then we enter the valley of the Humboldt. After the journey across the desert it delights the eye of the traveler to see green fields and pleasant homes. This valley is eighty miles long and ten miles wide. At the eastern end of this valley we come to the station called, by the railroad, Wells, but years ago it was known as Humboldt Wells. Here the railroad shops and round houses are located. In this vicinity the old time emigrant, in the days of overland travel, ever wanted to stop and rest.

The wells, numbering twenty, are in size from four to eight feet in diameter and without bottom as they have been frequently sounded and are filled full to overflowing with water which runs out in all directions through the grass. Leaving Wells we ascend to Cedar Pass. Here is a small station on the summit called Moors. Snow sheds and fences bring to the mind of the traveler that snow prevails here part of the year, altitude 6166 feet. From here we start on the descent to Toano, a little station marking the western boundry of the American desert in the state of Utah just west of Salt Lake. This desert is about sixty square miles of Alkaline sands and at a distance when the sun is shining looks like a vast sea of sparkling water. The stations through this country are of no special interest. Water is hauled in large tanks by rail to supply the inhabitants that live in those places, principally trackmen. The water is secured at Kelton at the eastern end of the desert. It is hauled by train loads. After passing Kelton we came in sight of the Great Salt lake on its northern boundry. Our attention is call or attracted to a large signboard on the south side of the track with the word, "Promonotory," simply a point of interest. At this place on Monday, May 10, 1869, the Union Pacific railroad building west and the Central Pacific building east met. The country surrounding this place is covered with sage-bush. Our next station is Corinne, 24 miles west of Ogden, population 500, elevation 4231 feet. Between this and Brigham we cross the Bear river on a bridge 1200 feet long. Our next station is Ogden. Here we stop for a night's rest and a look at the largest town after leaving San Francisco.

J. C. S.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

When you feel dull after eating.
When you have no appetite.
When you have a bad taste in your mouth.
When your liver is torpid.
When your bowels are constipated.
When you have a headache.
When you feel bilious.

They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach, and regulate your liver and bowels. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

"Is a cord of wood much, pop?"

"Well, my son, it all depends on whether you are burning it or chopping it."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Acknowledged Bargain House in Mapleton

Shapiro Brothers'

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE

Greatest November Bargain Sale of the Season's Very Latest Styles, Now On.

We're setting a record in price cutting on an up-to-date line of high grade General Merchandise that nothing but unprecedented trade conditions and a matchless profit-sharing and close-buying policy could make possible. We're giving the elite fashionable productions from the best markets of the world at prices which put all competion off the field. We are demonstrating what unequaled CASH BUYING FACILITIES and a sharp watch on the market will do in keeping prices down, See how broadly we've planned this special sale; see how every merchant in this town is undersold. No disappointment here; everything just as stipulated. We never hold a sale until everything has been accomplished to make it a SUCCESS FOR YOU AS WELL AS OURSELNES! We aim to give you bargains which carry with them SATISFACTION and makes you eager to attend the very next movement we advertise. Never in our history did we open a season so grandly equipped with the latest of fashions as this year. No source of supply was overlooked in assembling

◁ THE GREATEST EXHIBIT IN OUR HISTORY ▷

A Special Sale of Stirring Interest in Women's Suits and Coats.

A Jaunty Kersey Coat

$3 75 elsewhere $7.50.

A heavy Kersey coat in the box style that has been cut and tailored far out of the ordinary, is a coat you want to look at twice. Jaunty is the only name for it. The double breastedness you can't miss, six large pearl buttons proclaim the fact in a most refined way, for real pearl buttons are always effective against a soft smooth cloth stitching, is the only other trimming.

Prices up from **$3.75.**

Tailor Made Suits

$8 75 elsewhere $15.00.

Women's elegant suits fine quality wool materials in the best designs of the season comprising broadcloths, venitions, cheviots and the popular English mixtures with the new cut shoulder capes, either blouse or box walking coats lined with fine mercerized or Roman satin handsomely trimmed with French braid and fancy buttons, a newest style skirts, large selection of colors to be seen. Every garment guaranteed a perfect fit.

Prices up from **$8.75.**

Dress Goods, Linings, Linens and Fancy Domestics.

Read every line of Dry Goods News and you'll learn the way to the GREATEST MONEY SAVING of the year. We are closing out the last lot of our tremendous CASH PTRCHASE of a month ago. We've made every price a factoy which no wise woman in Huntingdon county can afford to miss. If you want your fall gown to embody cloth that has tone and character, and save on the pribe as never before, be on hand and attend this sale. We want our patrons to especially share the opportunities of our Great Cash Purchase.

DRESS GOODS

One lot just about 1000 yards of 25c plaid and fancy dress goods in best colorings, all to be let go at, per yd. **12½c**

2000 yards Wool Dress Goods in mixed effects, elegant material for dresses, worth from 35c to 40c. Sale price for choice per yard **24c**

Extra heavy English Meltons, extra wide, elegant finish, in black and colors, especially adapted for the unlined skirt. They are worth more than we ask. Sale price, per yard **49c**

SKIRTS

Women's fine walking skirts made of meltons, mixed checks and novelties in the newest flare or plaited styles. A good many of them trimmed with handsome tabs and buttons. Colors, blacks, blues, oxfords, casters and grays, worth double the price asked during this sale. Prices up from **$1.25**

Prints—Fast colored prints, make elegant comforts, worth 7c; sale price as long as it lasts, per yard 5 cents.

Cotton Batting—nice clean quality, all to go at, per roll, 5 cents.

White Pressed Flannel—the best 25c quality, sale price 18 cents.

Linens—Half bleached table linens and extra wide newest patterns worth 35c and 40c, sale price, per yard, 24 cent.

Napkins—Bleached linen napkins ¾ sizes, newest patterns, best $1.00 napkin made. Sale price, per dozen, 75 cents.

Sheets—Bleached sheets, 80x90, seamless, with 2 inch hem, ready for use, worth 75 and 90 cents. Sale price, each, 50 cents.

Ticking—Best 25c ticking in red and blue stripes, double width, to be let go at this sale at, per yard, 15 cents.

French and German Broadcloths

The proper materials for dress or suits. Comes in black, drab, green, garnet and brown. If you want a good bargain while they last, per yard **98c**

Blankets, Comforts, &c.

The makers had more blankets and comforts at the end of their season than orders, and were glad when we offered to take them off their hands and put them in our stores to be sold at actual cost of the makers.

Extra heavy fleece blankets extra large sizes, at per pair **50c**

Strictly all wool country blankets, plain colors and checks, worth $4.50 and $5.00. Sale price per pair **$2.99**

Bed Comforts in elegant coverings with scroll stitching or knitted white cotton filling, 75c, $1.00 and **$1.25**

$10,000 of CLOTHING for $5,000.

Every Garment a Special Value.

The Entire Stock of Johnson Brothers Bought from the Receiver.

The great New York house which went into the hands of a receiver a short time since made the highest class clothing for men, boys and children. It is not the ordiuary kinds usually sold, but constitutes an immense stock of the celebrated regular lines, every garment of which is of commendable quality, strictly up to date, beautifully tailored and perfect fitting.

THIS TREMENDOUS PURCHASE GOES ON SALE AT HALF PRICE.

This or no other house have ever before offered such garments at such prices. Additional sales people will be here for this great sale, so that all may get the best possible attention. For men, young men and boys who are particular about their clothing and who want to save money, this is an opportunity such as has never before been offered.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AT RECEIVER'S PRICES.

If you are in need of a well made suit for business or dress look over our line and see the styles and what we offer you for $3.50.

Men's fancy striped and plain blue and black cheviots, $12 value. Receivers price $6.00.

Men's fancy black granets, thibets and fancy diagonal suits, made by skilled tailors. $15 value. Receivers sale price, $7.50.

Young Men's Suits. We can perfectly fit young men in these fine well made suits. Materials include plain and fancy oxfords either satin or serge lined. $7.00 suits. Receivers sale price $3.25.

Men's Overcoats

You never saw such fine overcoats marked so low. They are made of good oxfords cheviots, cut in new style, the lining is heavy and the Receivers price $3.74.

A choice of several styles and shades of fancy effects cut full box, swagger or comfortable English ulster effect with half belt in back, sizes 34 to 42. A special value at $10. Receivers price $6.50.

BOYS' OVERCOATS—Mothers who like their boys to be well dressed will be pleased with these we are showing the latest styles and novelties. Sizes and styles in plenty. Receivers prices up from $1.00.

Boys Norfolk and Sailor Suits

Boys' Norfolk suits of black, blue, striped and fancy mixed. At Receivers price $1.00.

Boys' Sailor suits, oxfords and grey cheviots, extra fine made up. At Receivers price $1.25.

Men's Trousers

A value out of the ordinary. Serviceable worsted anc cheviots, in wide and neat pin stripes, principally in dark effects, some welted seams others plain tailor finished French waistbands, side pockets, sizes to fit all men up to 44 waist. Receivers prices $1.00, $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00.

Immense Purchase of Shoes at Great Price Concessions.

$2.00 Men's shoes,	yours for $1.50	$2.50 Women's shoes,	sale price $1.75	$1.75 Boys' shoes,	our sale price $1.25
$3.00 Men's shoes,	yours for $2.50	$3.00 Wamen's shoes,	sale price $2.50	$2.50 Boys' shoes,	our sale price $1.75
$4.00 Men's shoes,	yours for $3.00	$3.50 Women's shoes,	sale price $3.00	$3.25 Boys' shoes,	onr sale price $2.00

We have not been able to enumerate half the bargains we have for you. We have not mentioned Floor Coverings, Furniture, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Hardware, etc. We attend to mail orders promptly, and have telephone connection. If you cannof come, write or telephone us your wants and they will receive prompt attention. Your patronage is solicited.

Shapiro Bros.,

Store at Mapleton, Penna.